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The Bad Boy and His Dad Visit the Pope

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK.

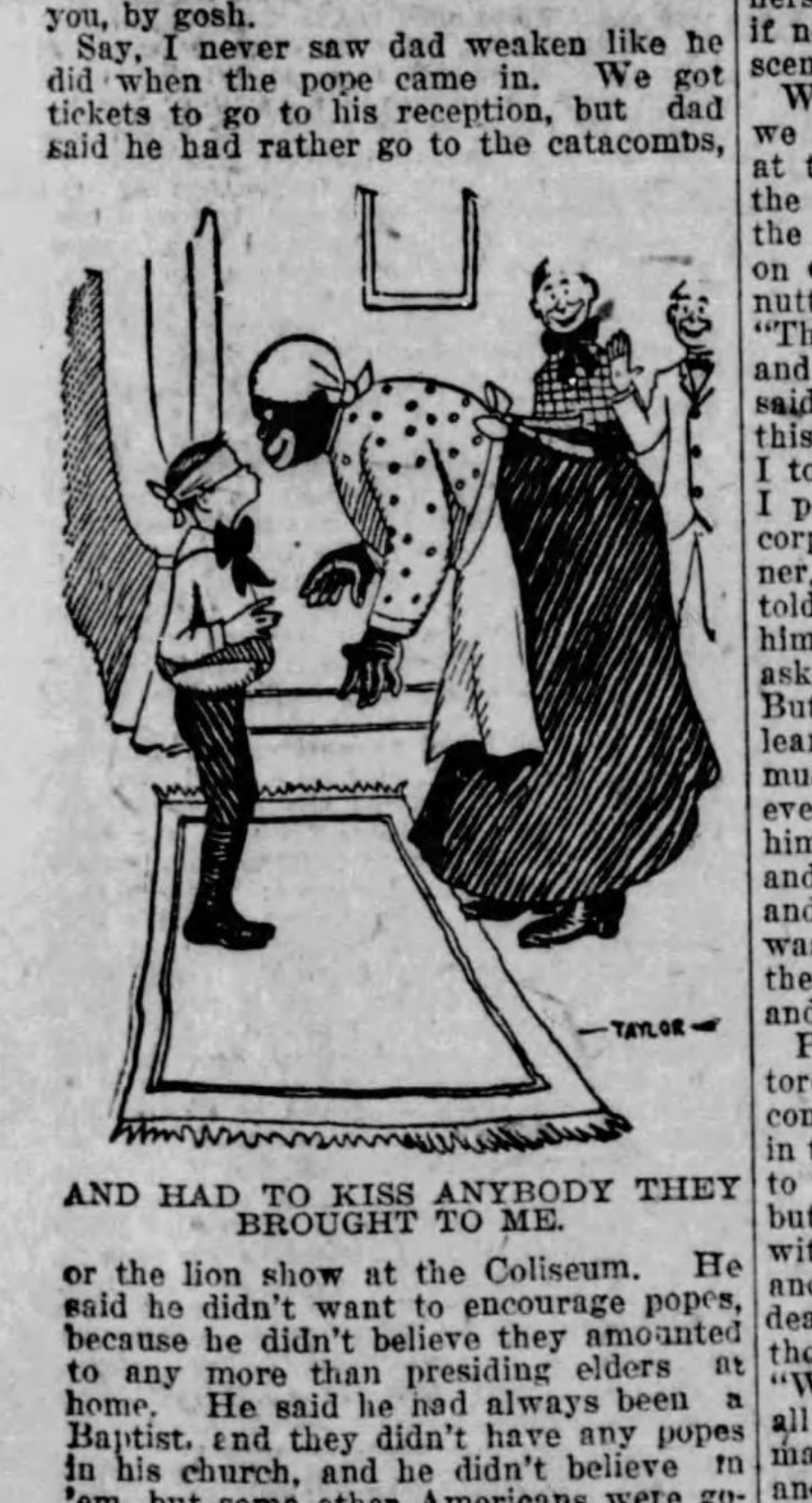
Rome, Italy.—Dear Old Friend: You remember, don't you, when you were a boy, playing "tag, you're it," and "button, button, who's got the button?" that one of the trying situations was to be judged to "go to Rome," which meant that you were to kiss every girl in the room.

I never got enough "going to Rome" when I attended church sociables and parties, but always got blindfolded, and had to kiss anybody they brought to me, which was usually a boy or a colored cook, so I teased dad to take me to Rome, and when he got over his being rattled and robbed and burned by lava at Vesuvius, he said he didn't care where he went, and, besides, I told him about the Roman Coliseum, where they turned hungry tigers, and lions, and hyenas loose among the gladiators, and the people could see the beasts eat them alive, and dad said that was something like it, as the way he had been robbed and misused in Italy, he would enjoy seeing a good share of the population chewed by lions, if the lions could stand it. I didn't tell dad that the wild animal show had not been running for a couple of thousand years, 'cause I thought he would find it out when we got here.

Say, old man, I guess I can help you to locate Rome. You remember the time I spoke a piece at the school exhibition, when I put my hand inside my flannel shirt, like an orator, and said: "And this is Rome, that sat on her seven hills, and from her throne of beauty ruled the whole world." Well, this is it, where I am now, but the seven hills have been graded down, and Rome don't rule the whole world a little bit; but she has got religion awful.

The pope lives here, and he is the boss of more religious people than anybody, and though you may belong to any other kind of church, and when you are home you don't care a continental for any religion except your own, or your wife's religion, and you act like an infidel, and scoff at good people when you get to Rome and see the churches thicker than saloons in Milwaukee, and everybody attending church and looking pious, you catch the fever, and try to forget bad things you have done, and if you get a chance to see the pope, you may go to his palace just 'cause you want to see everything that is going on, and you think you don't care whether school keeps or not, and you feel independent, as though this religion was something for weak people to indulge in, and finally you come face to face with the pope, and see his beautiful face, and his grand eyes, and his every movement is full of pious meaning, you "penuk" right there, and want to kneel down and let him bless you, by gosh.

Say, I never saw dad weaken like he did when the pope came in. We got tickets to go to his reception, but dad said he had rather go to the catacombs, or the lion show at the Coliseum. He said he didn't want to encourage popes, because he didn't believe they amounted to any more than presiding elders at home. He said he had always been a Baptist, and they didn't have any popes in his church, and he didn't believe in 'em, but some other Americans were going to see the pope, and dad consented to go, under protest, it being understood that he didn't care two whoops, anyway.



AND HAD TO KISS ANYBODY THEY BROUGHT TO ME.

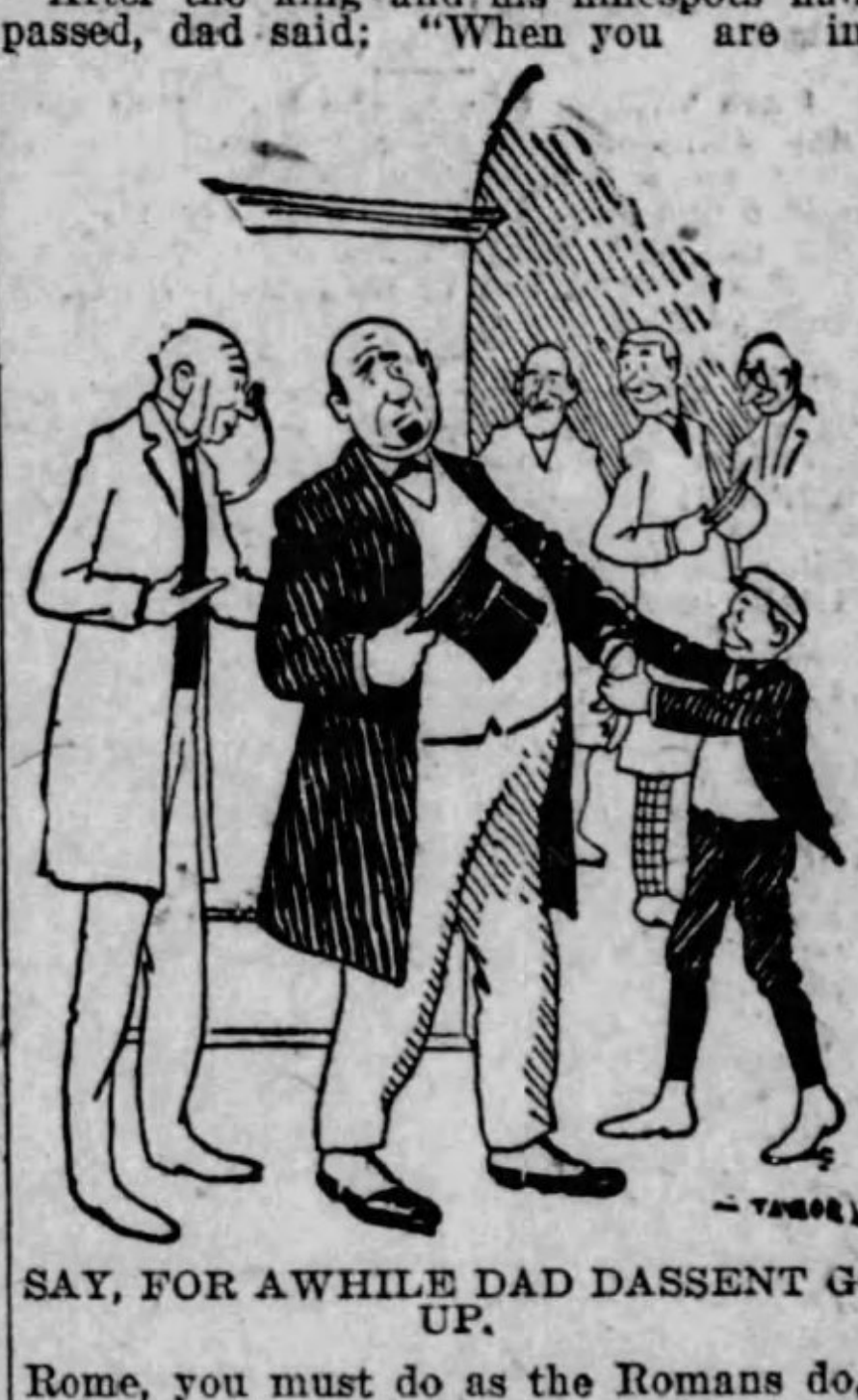
Well, sir, we went, and it was the grandest thing you ever saw. There were guards by the thousand, beautiful gardens that would make Central park look like a hay marsh, hundreds of people in church vestments, and an air of sanctity that we never dreamed; jewels that are never seen outside the pope's residence, and we lined up to see the holy father pass.

Gee, but dad trembled like a dog tied out in the snow, and the perspiration stood out on his face, and he looked sorry for himself. Then came the procession, all nobles and great people, and then there was a party of pious men carrying the most beautiful man we ever saw on a platform above us, and it was the pope, and he smiled at me, and the tears came to my eyes, and couldn't swallow something which I s'pose was my sins, and then he looked at dad, and held up one hand, and dad was pale, and there was no funny business about dad any more, and then they set the platform down, and the pope sat in a chair, and those who wanted to went up to him, and he blessed them.

Say, for a while dad dassent go up, cause he thought the pope could see right through him, and would know he was a Baptist, but the rest of the Americans were going up and dad didn't want to be eccentric, so he and I went up. The pope put out his hand to dad, and instead of shaking it, as he would the hand of any other man on earth, and asking how his folks were, dad bent over and kissed the pope's hand, and the pope blessed him. Dad looked like a new man, a good man, and when the pope put his hand on my head, and blessed me, my heart came up to my throat, cause I thought he must know of all the mean things I had ever done, but I can feel his soft, beautiful hand on my head now, and from this out I would fight any boy twice my size that ever said a word against the pope and his religion. When we got outside dad says to me: "Hennery, don't you ever let me hear of your doing a thing that would make the good man sorry if he was to hear about it." And we went to our hotel and stayed all the afternoon, and all night, and just thought of that pope's angelic face, and when one of the Americans came to our room and wanted dad to play cinch, he was indignant, and said: "I would as soon think of robbing a child's bank," and we went to bed, and if dad wasn't a converted man I never saw one."

Well, sir, trouble and sorrow, and religion, don't last very long on dad. The next morning we talked things over, and I quoted all the Roman stuff I could think of to dad, such as "In that elder day, to be a Roman was greater than a king," but before I could think twice there was a confusion in the streets and a porter came and made us take off our hats, because the king was riding by, and we looked at the king and dad was hot. He said that fellow was nothing but a railroad hand, disguised in a uniform, and, by ginger, if we had seen that king out west working on a railroad, with canvas clothes on, he would not have looked like a king, on a bet. There was nothing but his good clothes that stood between the king and a dago digging sewers in Chicago.

After the king and his ninespots had passed, dad said: "When you are in Rome, you must do as the Romans do," and he said he wanted to get that heavy feeling off his shoulders, which he got at the religious procession, and wanted me to suggest something devilish that we could do, and I told him we better go and see the "Catacombs." He wanted to know if it was anything like "a trip to Chinatown," or the "Black Crook," and I told him it was worse. Then he asked me if there was much low neck and long stockings in the "Catacombs," and I told him there was a plenty, and he said he was just ripe to see that kind of a show, and so we took a carriage for the "Catacombs," and dad could hardly keep still till we got there.

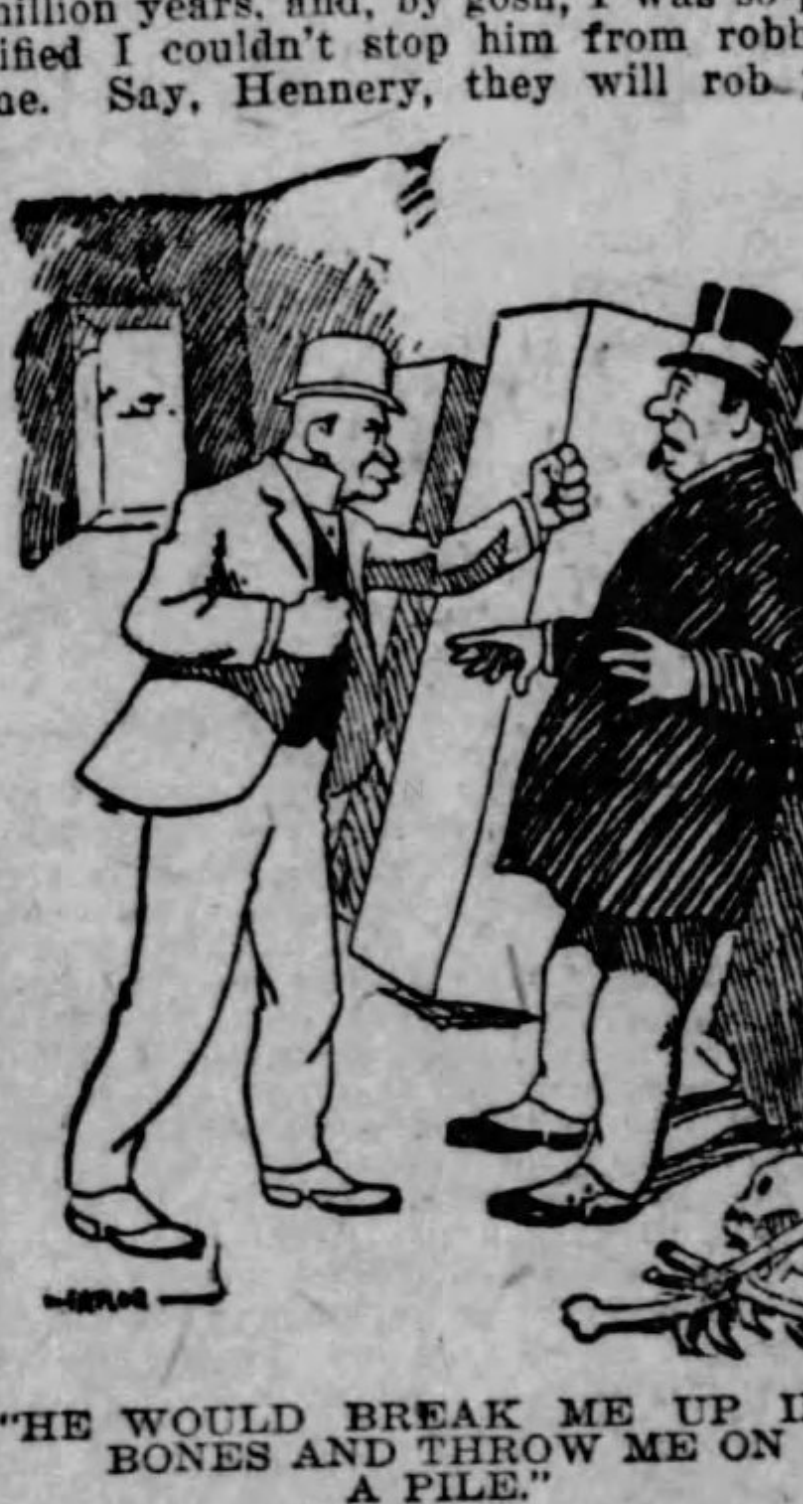


SAY, FOR AWHILE DAD DASSENT GO UP.

I suppose I ought to be killed for fooling dad, but he craved for excitement, and he got it. The "Catacombs" are where Roman citizens have been buried for thousands of years, in graves hewn out of solid rock, and they are petrified, and after they have laid in the graves for a few hundred years, the mummified bodies are taken out and stood up in corners, if the bodies will hang together, and if not the bones are piled up around for scenery.

We had to take torches to go in, and we wandered through corridors, gazing at the remains, until dad asked one of the men with us what it all meant, and the man said it was the greatest show on earth. Dad began to think he was nutty, and when I laughed and said: "That is great," and clapped my hands, and said: "Encore," dad stopped and said: "Hennery, this is no leg show, this is a morgue," but to cheer him up I told him his head must be wrong, and I pointed to about a hundred dried corpses, a thousand years old, in a corner, with grinning skulls all around, and told him that was the ballet, and told him to look at the leading dancer and asked him if she wasn't a beaut, from Butte, Mont., and that killed dad. He leaned against me, and said his eyes must have gone back on him, because everything looked dead to him. I told him he would get over it after awhile, and to stay where he was while I went and spoke to one of the ballet girls that was beckoning to me, and I left him there, dazed and went around a corner and hid.

People were coming along with torches, all the time, looking at the catacombs and reading the inscriptions cut in the rock, and after awhile I went back to where I left dad, and he was gone, but after awhile I found him standing up with the stiffs. He was glad to see me, and wanted to know if I thought he was dead. I told him I was sure he was alive, though he had a deathly look on his face. "Well, sir," says dad, "I thought it was all over with me, after you left, for a man came along and moved me around, and took hold under my arms and jumped me along here by these stiffs, and told me if I didn't stay where I belonged he would break me up into bones, and throw me into a pile, and I though I would have to do as the Romans do and stay here and before the man left me he reached into my pocket and took my money, and said I couldn't spend any money in there where I was going to stay for a million years, and, by gosh, I was so petrified I couldn't stop him from robbing me. Say, Hennery, they will rob you anywhere, even in the grave, and if this Catacomb show is over, and the curtain has gone down, I want to get out of here, and go to the Coliseum or the Roman amphitheatre, where the wild beasts eat people alive." And so we left the Catacombs and went back to town, and dad began to show life again.



"HE WOULD BREAK ME UP INTO BONES AND THROW ME ON A PILE."

Say, you tell the folks at home that dad is gaining every day, and his vacation is doing him good. He has promised to kill me for taking him to the Catacomb show, but dad never harbors revenge for long, and I guess your little nephew will pull through. I wish I had my skates, cause dad wants to go to Russia. Yours,

HENNERY.

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EASY TO SHOOT A RATTLER

Eye of Venomous Reptile Gets the Range for the Marksman.

In this wide world there are several things that are swifter than a rattlesnake, but they can probably be counted on the fingers of one hand. One of these things is a bullet, whereby hangs the explanation that it is easy to shoot the head off a rattler, although a marksman finds it difficult to place a bullet along the fat, seven-foot line between the neck of the reptile and the tip of its tail.

It has long been regarded as a curious coincidence that even the man not famed for accuracy has had no trouble in blowing the head off a diamond-back. In the diamond-back country only one explanatio is offered for this—it is the snake and not the man that does the aiming.

At close quarters the instant the muzzle of a six-shooter is thrust toward a rattlesnake the infallible eye catches the range and in the fraction of a twinkle the deadly head has aligned itself. As the gun roars and darts its tongue of flame the head of the creature is torn clean as if severad with a knife, and the viper lies writhing, emitting a defiant rattle even as its grim, relentless heart ceases its beat.

HIGHWAYMEN FAVOR COLD WEATHER

"This is the kind of weather for the hold-up men," said an old detective at headquarters last night, "and I would not be surprised if one were pulled off before morning. They work best on a night like this, when the streets in the residence district are comparatively deserted and there is little chance of being interrupted. It's an easy matter to do a job at such a time. It is so cold that the victim can offer little resistance, and the high wind drowns his voice. On such a night the average man falls an easy prey to any one who has nerve enough to stop him and demand his money.

"People have an idea that cold weather favors all kinds of crime, but I do not believe that it does except in the one instance mentioned above. It may serve to make some criminals more desperate, but I believe this is counteracted by the fact that detection is more easy in winter time than summer, because the fugitive has to seek the protection of the cities, where he is liable to be picked up. But all this makes no difference to the hold-up man. He does his job on the coldest nights he can find and then takes chances of being caught."—Kansas City Journal.

BOLIVIANAN IMALS.

"Llamas are bred for pack animals and they are also killed and eaten. I did not taste any, as I was told the flesh was very rank," writes a traveler in Bolivia. "All I saw killed (animals as big as a red deer) seemed lean, sinewy meat without any fat. They feed chiefly on a coarse shrub called tola, which grew in higher altitudes than grass. I have seen the llamas 16,000 to 17,000 feet above sea level, apparently quite happy, and thriving well on tola and other coarse and strong-smelling shrubs. The value of the animal before being broken in for packing is not very great. One of the mine owners I knew bought a troop of some twenty animals to kill for meat for his workmen and the cost was about 80 cents a head. The wool of these animals is sometimes pulled off in large handfuls when it is rotten and ready to drop and it is also cut off the dead pelt.

"Indians plait this wool into soft ropes for tying on packs, and sometimes they spin it into thread and weave cloth of it, but the llama cloth is not esteemed as highly as cloth made of sheep wool. The natives say it will not stand the same wear as sheep wool cloth and that it is brittle; but to my mind this is not to be wondered at, for no care is taken to cultivate the wool. There ought to be an opening for an industry in cultivating and supplying this wool to European markets. Something, too, might be done with vicuna wool; it was common to see 200 to 300 vicunas each day. Though very timid and wild, they are easily driven; they will not cross a pack-thread stretched along the ground.

"Vicuna wool is very highly esteemed; the equivalent of $50 to $60 is often paid locally for enough of the choice wool to make a shawl or poncho. The Argentinians, the Bolivians and the Indians of both countries organize huge drives. In each drive hundreds of vicunas are killed with boleadoras, lassos, sticks and stones. It may be safely said that no man wears any vicuna cloth made of wool taken from a living animal. It is the timidity of these animals and their extraordinary wariness that alone prevent their extermination."

DEPTH OF DIAMOND MINES

Professor Henry Miers, in lecturing to a London audience recently, said that there is no knowledge of the depth to which the South African diamond mines can be worked. The deeper they go the richer they become. Work can be carried on now to a depth of twenty-five hundred feet, and it is thought that it might be continued to a depth of five thousand feet, or even ten thousand feet, if engineering difficulties could be overcome.—Chicago News.

YANKEE PUMPKIN-PIE.

You may talk about your foreign cooks and all the things they make,
The thousand dishes that they stew and boil and bake;
You may prate about their wondrous skill in culinary arts,
How deftly they can manufacture puddings, pies and tarts;
Go praise the French and German chefs, and the Italians, too,
For making salads, sauces, soups and fancy dishes new—
But for a toothsome morsel upon which I can rely,
Just give to me a solid wedge of Yankee pumpkin-pie.

Let those of fashionable taste turn up the nose in pride,
And think it quite plebeian to be simply satisfied;
Let them eat their pate de foie gras, their truffles and such stuff,
With foreign names, suspicious looks and odors rank enough;
Let them eat those airy pastry puffs they think so very nice,
Because they've got outlandish names and cost a mighty price—
But say, to curb your appetite, and your stomach satisfy,
There's nothing like a great big chunk of Yankee pumpkin-pie.

Roast beef may have more nutriment, more body-building worth;
Veal, mutton, lamb be nourishing, and stretching of your girth,
Your chicken, duck or turkey may suit palates very fine—
But these can take a back seat when I'm passing down the line.
Fish, flesh and fowl may serve to stay the appetite of some;
But you must treat me better when I to your table come.
Leave out the high-toned viands, let each dainty dish go by—
If I can get my face fast in a piece of pumpkin-pie.

—Binghamton Press.

About Women.

A woman would see no use in being fashionable if there were no society columns to tell about it.

It is a great surprise to a woman to find how much more expensive flowers get after she is married.

When a woman rides on a street car without paying her fare she convinces herself that a company that treats its patrons so badly must be dishonest.—New York Press.

Noncommittal.

"Tell me," he pleaded, "would you marry me if I were rich?"

"How rich?" she evasively answered.—Chicago Record Herald.

FORCING FLOWERS BY FIRE

Remarkable Result of a Conflagration in a French Town.

That flowers can be forced by heat such as is usually supplied to glass houses is, of course, an old story; but that the direct action of fire heat can have any effect in hastening the blooming of plants is a fresh suggestion, but one that in these days, when flowers are demanded in season, out of season, at all times and of every kind and country, is worth consideration. Great events have frequently sprung from the smallest of the most apparently indirect causes, and a serious fire that broke out last September at Chenseesur-Marne, between Chalons and Vitry-le-Francois, in France, while it destroyed the greater part of a populous village, ruining many of its inhabitants, may yet have as a result the even greater development of an industry that gives employment to thousands of people.

The fire, which raged on one side of the village, made a clean sweep of everything before it in the way of buildings, and only paused when there was nothing to lick up except the orchards that once formed a hedge between the homesteads and the open country. Even then it was hardly satiated, for it greedily devoured the first two ranks of apple and pear trees, leaving nothing but cinders; the next three rows, though badly scorched, were not quite destroyed, the furthest away being naturally the least affected. Some of the boughs escaped all hurt, and it was with these that the very curious phenomenon was observed which merits attention. A second flowering commenced at once, and by the end of October all the trees furthest from the scene of the fire were in full bloom as though called to renewed life by the fresh voice of May, instead of hushing to slumber with the lullaby of October. At another point the flames had swept close to a large lilac, and this, as well as some plum trees, bewildered by what must have seemed to it a sudden return of summer, put on once more its bridal robes.

It must be mentioned that the fire lasted only four hours. It will be noticed, therefore, that there was no resemblance between this sudden blast of heat and the ordinary gradual forcing to which plants are submitted.—Chambers' Journal.

THE AGE TO WHICH MAN SHOULD LIVE

There has been very little, if any, change in the duration of man's life since the days of the patriarchs, that is, some four or five thousand years ago. Every one did not attain to great age in those days, any more than they do today, for various reasons stated in the Bible, and as that is the place we have to go for early records, I will begin with a quotation from it, Genesis, vi, 3: "And the Lord said. My Spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh: yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years."

Abraham lived to be 175 years old (but his two younger brothers appear to have died before him). Abraham's wife, Sarah, lived to be 127 years old; Isaac lived to be 180; Ishmael lived to be 137; Jacob lived to be 147; Joseph lived to be 110; Kohatt lived to be 133; his son Amram, lived to be 137; his son, Moses, lived to be 120; Aaron was three years older than his brother, and died some years before him; Joshua lived to be 110.

The number of persons reported in 1900 as centenarans and over was: England, 170; Ireland, 578; Scotland, 46; Sweden, 10; Norway, 23; Belgium, 5; Denmark, 2; Switzerland, none; Spain, 401; Servia, 575; France, 213. This is not by any means a complete list, as only some countries are given, but it helps to prove that we should live to be 120 years or over, and that we do not do so was not the plan or intention of the Almighty.—Canadian Churchman.

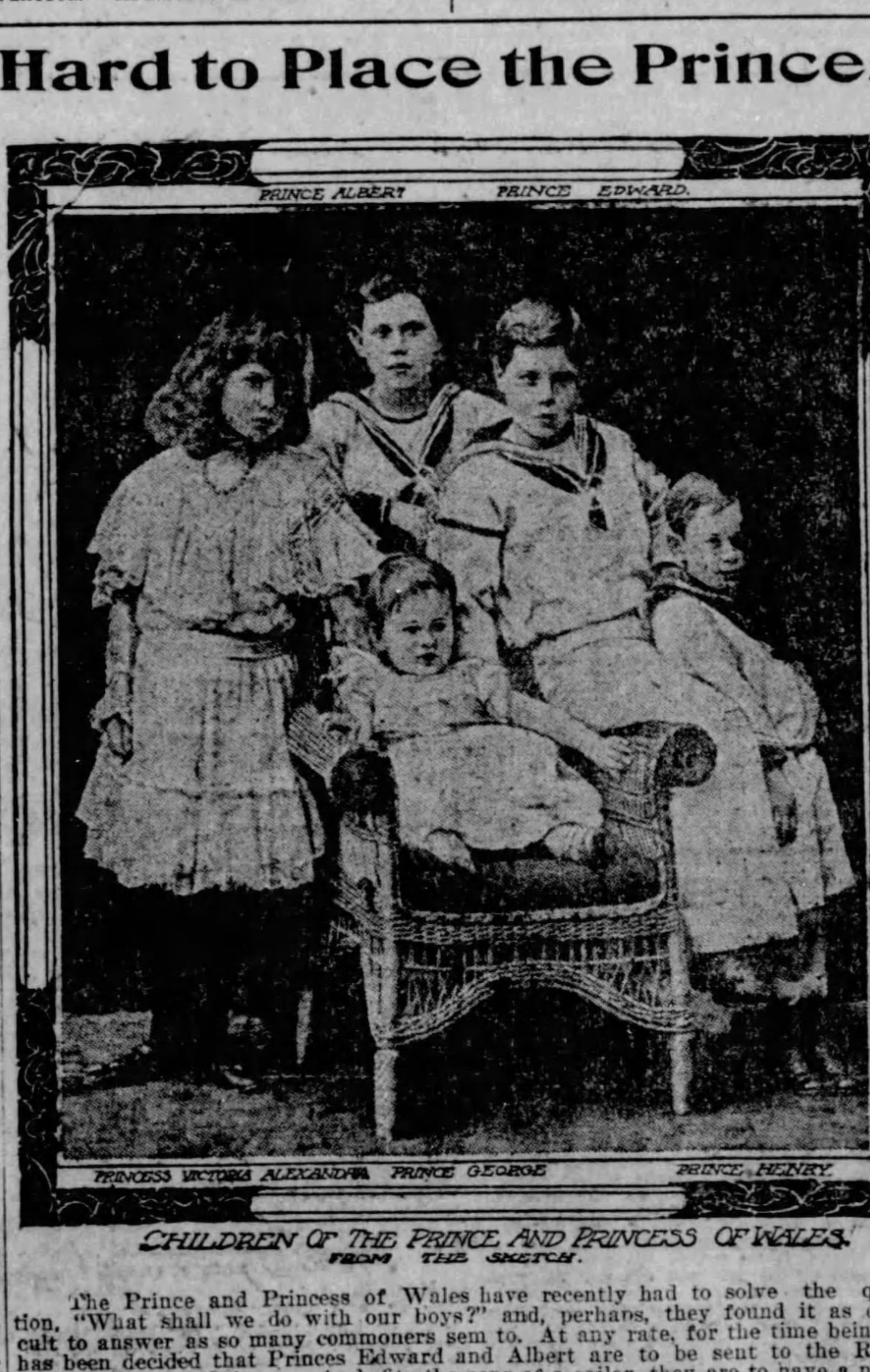
COMPARATIVE PRICES.

When Congressman John Sharp Williams visits New York he never fails to look in at a small kindling wood shop presided over by an old negro, who was formerly a retainer in the Williams family. On his latest call he found the old man unhappy.

"What's the matter, Lafe?" asked Mr. Williams.

"I'se just been done out o' some money, Marse John, and that's mattah 'nough," replied the negro. "Had a terrible misery in mah toof, an' went to a dentist an' got it pulled, an' he chahged me a dollah, a whole dollah. Why, once down in Tenn'see I went to ole Doc Tinker and he pulled two toofs and broke mah jawbone, and only chahged me 50 cents. I'se been buncoed."—Louisville Herald.

Hard to Place the Princes



CHILDREN OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
FROM THE SKETCH.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have recently had to solve the question, "What shall we do with our boys?" and, perhaps, they found it as difficult to answer as so many commoners sem to. At any rate, for the time being, it has been decided that Princes Edward and Albert are to be sent to the Royal Naval college at Osborne. As befits the sons of a sailor, they are to have a naval training, though Prince Edward will finally enter the army.

The children of the prince and princess are extremely popular in London, and whenever they are out and are recognized hearty cheers are the result. This is partly due, no doubt, to the punctilious manner in which they return all salutations, although, for such small children it must sometimes become irksome.

A quaint figure was cut by Prince Albert at the review of the Indian troops. Although only six or seven years of age, he bravely bore the fatigues of a trying afternoon, saluting with a solemn, juvenile air that greatly pleased the crowd.

THE DUKE DECIDES

—By—
HEADON HILL
Author of
By a Hair's-Breadth, Etc.

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CHAPTER VI.

On the following afternoon at tea-time four ladies were seated in the pleasant drawing-room of 140 Grosvenor Gardens, the residence of General Sadgrove, late of the Indian Staff corps. Mrs. Sadgrove, a fair, plump, elderly dame, needs no special description, and two of the other tea-drinkers—Mrs. Senator Sherman, as she preferred to be called, and her daughter Leonie—we have met before.

The fourth occupant of the room—a girl dressed in deep mourning—was Sybil Hanbury, who had come to discuss her engagement to Alec Forsyth with her motherly old friend, Alec's aunt by marriage, Mrs. Sadgrove. Owing to the recent deaths in her family the engagement was not to be publicly announced at present; but Sybil had no secrets from the Sadgroves, who had known her from a baby, long before she had been taken up, on the death of her parents, by her grandfather, the late Duke of Beaumanoir.

Miss Hanbury owed her attractiveness to her essentially English type, not of beauty—she would have disdained to lay claim to that—but of fresh, healthy coloring, a suspicion of tomboyishness, and a lithe, supple figure that stood her in good stead in the hunting and hockey fields. A trifle slangy on occasion, she was a good hater and a staunch friend, with a temper—as she had warned Alec already—that would need a lot of humoring if they were not to have "ructions."

"I've got the makings of a termagant, my dear boy, but it will be all right if you rule me with a velvet glove," she had remarked within five minutes of their first kiss.

In fact, Miss Sybil Hanbury was a bit of a hoyden; but a very capable little hoyden for all that, and absolutely fearless.

The two girls had naturally paired off together, and the subject of their talk was, equally naturally, the new Duke—Alec's friend, Sybil's cousin, and Leonie's chance acquaintance on the St. Paul

Sybil, after listening to Leonie's rather halting description of the fellow pasenger whom she had known as "Mr. Hanbury," owned frankly that she had never heard any good of her cousin, but she hastened to add:

"He's given my prejudice a nasty knock, though, in behaving so well to my young man. Gave him a billet as private sec. that enabled Alec to—you know. A man can't be much of a wrong 'un who'll stick to old pals who have no claim on him."

Leonie tried not to show her surprise at the vernacular.

"He seemed very kind and considerate. I don't think he can ever have done anything dishonorable," she replied.

"Nobody every accused him of that," Sybil assented. "It was only that he was extravagant, and that my grandfather got tired of paying his debts. You see, he wasn't the next heir, and—well, perhaps they were a little hard on him. I'm quite prepared to like him now."

The conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a servant, who announced:

"Mrs. Talmage Eglinton."

"A fellow countrywoman of yours. I wonder if you know her?" Sybil whispered as a radiant vision in pale pink under a large "picture" hat sailed in, and was greeted with somewhat frigid politeness by Mrs. Sadgrove.

"No; I am not acquainted with either the name or the lady," Leonie replied, struck with strange antipathy to the bold eyes that seemed to be mastering every detail in the room, herself included. Indeed, Mrs. Talmage Eglinton stared so markedly both at Leonie and her mother that Mrs. Sadgrove thought they must have met, and promptly introduced them as American friends staying in the house. The introduction was not a success, for the Shermans knew everyone worth knowing in American society, and the fact that they had never so much as heard of Mrs. Talmage Eglinton argued her outside the pale.

The elegant vision received her snubbing with cool unconcern, and after a few generalities turned again to her hostess and engaged in the trifling chatter of a "duty" call, making one or two unsuccessful attempts to include Sybil, to whom she had not been introduced, in the conversation.

"That woman is a brute," Sybil said to Leonie under her breath. "I'll tell you about her when she's gone."

The door opened and there entered an iron-grey man of sixty, whose coming might almost have been the cause of expediting the departure of Mrs. Talmage Eglinton, so quickly did she rise and begin her good-byes.

"No, really I can't stay, dear Mrs. Sadgrove, even to have the pleasure of a chat with the General," she prattled. "I have half a dozen other calls to pay, and you have beguiled me into staying too long already. Good-bye. Good-bye, General. Pray don't trouble to come down." And with a half-impudent bow of exaggerated respect to the Shermans, she swept out, with the master of the house in attendance.

General Sadgrove returned at once to the drawing-room after escorting the visitor to her carriage. He was a man who bore his years easily; singularly slow and scant of speech, but alert of eye and almost jaunty in the erectness of his bearing. He had gained his C. B. for prominent services in the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, and his name is still held in wholesome dread by the criminals of India whose method is violence. It had once been said of him by a high official: "Jem Sadgrove doesn't have to worry about finding clues. He makes them for himself, and they always yield a true scent. He's got the nose of a fox-terrier, and the patience and speed of a greyhound."

But that was long ago, and it might be supposed that in such pleasant duties of retirement as the ushering out of dainty visitors from his wife's tea-table his faculties had become blunted. Nor in the law-abiding precincts of Belgravia could there be scope for the old-time energy. Yet Mrs. Sadgrove, who knew the signs and portents of her husband's face, looked twice at him with just a shade of anxiety as she asked whether he would take some tea.

"Thanks," he said, and taking his cup he went and stood on the rug before the empty hearth. He stirred his tea slowly, with his eyes wandering from one to the other of the four women in the room.

"You good people seem singularly calm, considering that you must just have been listening to a very exciting story," he remarked.

"Indeed, no," replied Sybil, taking upon herself to answer. "The lady to whom you have just been doing the polite bored us intensely. Leonie says, for all the dash she's cutting in London, she's an incognito so far as America is concerned."

The General continued to stir his tea impassively.

"Did she not inform you in the course of her small talk," he inquired presently, "that on her way here her carriage had knocked a man down and gone near killing him?"

The question evoked a chorus of interested negatives.

"Neither did she say anything to me about it," said the General gravely.

"Then how did you become aware of the accident?" Mrs. Sadgrove ventured to ask.

"Saw it," returned the General. "It happened in Buckingham Palace Road. I was passing at the time, on my way home from the club. Her coachman drove right over the fellow as he was crossing the roadway at the corner. He was knocked down, and it was the merest shave that he wasn't trampled by the horses and crushed by the wheels. As it was, he escaped with a bit of a shaking and a dusty coat. At any rate, he got up and walked into the nearest barber's—for a wash and brush-up, I suppose."

Further questioned, the General in his jerky way informed his fair audience that he was sure that it was Mrs. Talmage Eglinton's jobbed landau that had wrought the mischief, and that she herself was in it at the time. It was the same vehicle which he had found at his own door on reaching home ten minutes ago, and to which he had just conducted her.

"Funny that she should be so secretive about it," said Mrs. Sadgrove, reflectively. "It's the sort of thing that most women, coming fresh from the scene, would have been full of—especially as it must have been the coachman's fault, and not her own."

"Exactly," was the General's curt comment.

"She's a—a creature," Sybil Hanbury exclaimed, viciously. "Thank goodness, I don't know her; but I've heard all about her from Alec. The poor boy can't abide her: she makes eyes at him so unblushingly."

"Then we can appreciate your sentiments about her," remarked the General with the flicker of a smole. "How did we come to know this lady?" he added to his wife.

Mrs. Sadgrove explained that she had been asked as a favor to call on Mrs. Talmage Eglinton by a mutual acquaintance, a certain Lady Roseville, but had regretted it ever since. Their intercourse had, however, been of the slightest, being confined to the interchange of a couple of formal visits, and to an invitation by Mrs. Sadgrove to a musical "at home," at which Mrs. Talmage Eglinton had endeavored to embark on a flirtation with Alec Forsyth.

"She's a rich widow, I believe; and I don't think she would ever have been heard of if the Rosevilles hadn't taken her up," Mrs. Sadgrove concluded.

The series of grunts with which the General received this information had hardly ceased when again the footman appeared in the doorway and announced, with all due importance:

"His Grace the Duke of Beaumanoir."

The occupants of the drawing-room were all accustomed to the "usages of polite society," either in Britannic or Transatlantic form; but it was impossible for them to repress a flutter of excitement as the visitor entered, his original "cavalry swing" marred but not wholly obliterated by his limp. Leonie tried hard not to blush, but failed. Mrs. Sherman interlaced her fingers nervously. Sybil Hanbury stared hard at the cousin whose stately town house she was occupying, and who had waved a magic wand over her lover's prospects. Mrs. Sadgrove was the graceful and interested hostess, and the General—well, the General was surprised for once into a start which was only invisible because nobody was looking at him.

Beaumanoir's manner was perfectly easy and self-possessed, but there was a harassed look in his eyes which did not entirely fade as he responded to his welcome. But it was not that which had caused the General to start.

The Duke was the man whom he had seen knocked down by Mrs. Talmage Eglinton's carriage, to the imminent peril of his life.

The "wash and brush-up" had been effectual as regards the ducal garments, but they could not hide the black sling in which he carried his left arm. It was General Sadgrove's way to allow events to shape themselves, and saying nothing of the scene he had witnessed as he welcomed the distinguished visitor, he waited for the Duke to refer to his mishap himself.

But no. The victim of the accident was apparently as much inclined to reticence as had been the fair cause of it. It was Mrs. Sherman who unconsciously provoked the mendacious statement which stimulated the General's curiosity.

"I'm afraid that your grace has hurt your hand," said the senator's wife, pointing to a broad strip of diachylon plaster that ran from the Duke's wrist to the ball of his thumb.

"Yes, I—I grazed it rather badly against the wheel in getting out of a cab," Beaumanoir replied with a momentary loss of his self-possession. The discomposure passed at once, and only the observer on the hearth-rug noticed it. The same shrewd observed presently perceived that the visitor was definitely leading the conversation to the subject of the arrival in England of Senator Sherman; and, more than that, that he was waxing a shade more inquisitive than good-breeding allowed as to the nature of the senatorial journey.

"Ah! he's coming on political business, I think you told me?" the Duke remarked in a half-tone of interrogation on Leonie saying that her father, according to advices received that morning, was to sail in two days' time on the Campania, and would be due at Liverpool early in the following week.

"Well, it's political business in a way," Mrs. Sherman struck in. "My husband is coming over in charge of a large amount of government securities, which are to be deposited at the Bank of England against a shipment of English gold to the United States."

"He's got the opening he wanted. Now, what on earth is he going to do with it?" said the general to himself as he watched keenly.

"Rather a dangerous mission, I should say," was the Duke's comment on the information imparted to him.

"Dangerous! How can that be?" Leonie exclaimed, wondering. "United States treasury bonds are not explosive."

"No, but the world is full of sharps, Miss Sherman, and some of them might fancy having a shy for such a haul," said Beaumanoir with a trace more of earnestness than the occasion seemed to require. "If I had a relative starting on such an errand, I should be inclined to cable him to—ah—to look out for himself," he added in direct appeal to Mrs. Sherman.

But the good lady laughed the suggestion to scorn, alleging playfully that "it would be as much as her place was worth" to tackle the senator that way. It would be a hint that he wasn't able to take care of himself or of his charge, and would be resented accordingly.

The Duke abandoned the subject, but the General noted the disappointment in the tired eyes.

"His Grace knows something. Let's see—he was on his beam-ends when he was unearthed in New York," the old hunter of Thugs and Dacoits muttered under his gray mustache.

Beaumanoir made no long stay after his ineffectual effort to sound a warning note. There had been no opportunity for individual talk; but in saying his adieus he had two words with Sybil, who had been observing her cousin quite as intently as, and a good deal more openly than, the General.

"I'm going to look Alec up now, at his diggings in John street," he said. "Probably I shall ask him to put me up tonight."

"It's a shame that you should have to do so," Sybil blurted in her boyish fashion. "You've been awfully good to us. I ought to have cleared out of Beaumanoir House at once, and I'll 'git' as soon as ever I can make other arrangements."

"I beg you'll do nothing of the kind," Beaumanoir made genial answer. "Alec is about the only friend I have, and—and I need a friend, Cousin Sybil. It has been a pleasure to serve him and you—if it can be called serving you," he added with a thoughtful gravity that puzzled the girl.

She shook hands with a warmth that bespoke the death of old prejudices, and General Sadgrove, who had hardly exchanged two words with his visitor, accompanied him to the hall door.

"Are you walking, Duke? Or shall I whistle a cab?" he asked.

"It won't make any difference whether I walk or drive," he said. "Good-bye, General."

Having gazed the limping figure out of sight, the General went back into the house and made for his private den—a cozy apartment crammed with Eastern spoils. There he leisurely selected a cigar and seated himself in a big saddlebag chair.

"There is something brewing," he growled gently. "I perceive a vibration in the moral atmosphere which quite recalls old days. I wonder what it means?"

CHAPTER VII.

The rooms—two in number—occupied by Alec Forsyth in John street, Adelphi, were in a house let off in bachelor chambers, with the exception of the ground floor, which was used as an office by a firm of wholesale wine merchants. The young Scotsman's limited income had precluded a more aristocratic locality; and, at any rate, John street offered the advantage of being within a few minutes' walk of his daily work in Downing street.

In the daytime, when the tenants were out at their various avocations, the upper part of the dingy old building was deserted, save by the housekeeper in the attics; while the counting-house abutting on the street was all life and bustle. At night the conditions were reversed, the wine merchant's premises being locked up and silent, and the rooms above occupied.

On the evening of that Monday on which the Duke of Beaumanoir called on the Shermans at the residence of General Sadgrove, Alec was busy in his sitting-room, tearing up papers and preparing generally for his departure to Prior's Tarrant on the morrow. It was past eight, and he had just lit the gas, when the door suddenly opened and Beaumanoir came in.

"Why, Charley—hang it! Duke, I mean—I thought you were in the country!" Alec exclaimed, more astonished by his friend's actions than by his appearance there.

For, after slipping quietly in, Beaumanoir had turned sharp around and loosed the catch of the spring-lock. Not satisfied with that, he also shot home the two old-fashioned bolts with which the door was fitted, top and bottom, and then flung himself into an easy chair, mopping his brow with his handkerchief.

"I don't think I was spotted, but it's best to be on the safe side," he muttered. Then aloud: "I came to ask you to give me a shakedown tonight, old chap, on a sofa or anything; only I don't know if it's fair to you; my proximity carries a pretty considerable risk. But I've been—rather worried, and I seem to want company."

Forsyth rose, and laid an affectionate hand on the Duke's shoulder.

"Now, look here," he said, firmly. "I'm going to forget that you're my employer at a generous salary, and remember only that I'm your friend. What does all this mean? You've been hurt somehow, too. Just make a clean breast of it, and let's see what can be done."

Beaumanoir shook his head sadly.

"I can't make a clean breast of it," he began; then pulled up short and went on. "At least, I can't tell you causes, but I'll tell you effects. My life has been attempted twice certainly, possibly three times, since noon yesterday."

"How?" said Alec with Scotch brevity.

"A lame gardener was set upon at Prior's Tarrant, and released on his assailants finding that they had mistaken him for me. And at night they got on the roof and tried to suffocate me by letting a brazier of charcoal down into the grate and plugging the chimney. Luckily I awoke, and managed to crawl out of the room in time."

"But surely you raised an alarm and caught the fellows? They couldn't get off the roof and escape so quickly as that," exclaimed Alec, half incredulous.

Again the Duke shook his head.

"I raised no alarm, and they did get away, after pulling up the brazier and leaving no trace," he replied. "There are reasons, Alec, why I could not have appeared against them had they been caught—the same reasons why I can't confide more fully in you."

"You must have done something very bad—murder at least," said Forsyth, gravely.

"On the contrary, I have done nothing at all," Beaumanoir retorted. "It is for not doing something that I am being persecuted."

"Well, what about the third attempt?"

"It happened this afternoon, as I was on my way to your uncle's. A carriage knocked me down and very nearly crumpled me. But that may have been an accident."

"Did you take stock of the driver and the people in the carriage?"

Beaumanoir was obliged to admit that he had not. In his disheveled state he had been only anxious to be cleaned down and have his wrist attended to, and it was not till after the carriage had driven rapidly away that he had connected the incident with the other attempts.

Forsyth said nothing for the moment, but fetched some cigarettes from the mantelpiece; and it was not until they had smoked in silence for awhile that he blurted out suddenly:

"This can't be allowed to go on. It makes everything impossible. Have you any reason to think that the people who are pursuing you will do so indefinitely—until they have settled you?"

Beaumanoir considered before replying, as though the point had not occurred to him before.

"No," he said, with a nervous laugh. "Things have crowded so in the last few hours that I haven't thought much about any sort of future. I cannot be sure, but I believe if I could pull through till the end of next week—say, for another fortnight—that the danger would pass."

Forsyth sat and ruminated, blowing blue smoke-rings; and then, after two or three minutes of silence, a faint noise sounded in the room. The Duke, whose nerves were tuned to concert pitch, heard it first, and turned a pair of wide-open eyes on the door. Forsyth's gaze followed, and they both saw the handle of the door move. The door itself, being locked and double bolted, of course refused to yield to the gentle pressure from without.

Forsyth laid his finger to his lips for silence, and motioned Beaumanoir to retire into the bedroom, which communicated by means of folding doors with the sitting room. When the Duke had noiselessly disappeared, Forsyth stole to the outer door, and having first quietly unlocked it and flung it open, to be confronted by an undersized little man, who shrank back from his threatening attitude.

"Who the deuce are you—and what do you want, disturbing me at this time of night?" Forsyth demanded fiercely.

"These are Mr. Crofton's chambers, ain't they, sir?" bleated the intruder.

"No; they are not. There's no one of that name in the house that I know of," replied Forsyth, partially mollified by his mild manner, and wholly so when the little man proceeded to apologize for his mistake, explaining that he was from a chemist's in the Strand with some medicine for the gentleman, but that he must have come to the wrong house.

Holding up the bottle as evidence of his bona fides, he retreated downstairs, excusing himself to the last; but before going he had managed to snatch a comprehensive glance around the room. Forsyth waited on the landing until his steps had died away, and then went back into his room, barring the door as before.

"It's all right," he said, going to the folding doors. "Only some chap who had mistaken the address."

"Not much mistake there," replied the duke, outwardly calm, but gone very white. "I caught a peep of him. He's a johnny who shadowed me over from America, and never left me till just before I met you at the Cecil. He called himself Marker, and—and he's in this business, Alec."

"He didn't look very formidable. Why, you could lick the thread-paper little skimp with one hand," said Forsyth, beginning to wonder if his friend's mind were unhinged. It was not like the once gay hussar Charley Hanbury—intrepid horseman, champion boxer, and good all-round athlete—to funk a miserable wisp such as that!

"He is only the spy, I expect—sent to find out if I was here," replied Beaumanoir, passing a weary hand over his eyes.

Moved by a sudden impulse, Forsyth went into the bedroom, shutting the door behind him so as to be in the dark. The window commanded a view of the street, and the blind had not been drawn. Looking down he saw a man sauntering on the opposite pavement, who presently coming under the rays of a street lamp was revealed as Marker. Forsyth waited until the spy turned and slowly retraced his steps, and then went back into the sitting room.

"You have convinced me that there is something in all this," he said. "That fellow is mouching about outside."

"I'll go. I can't subject you to this sort of thing," said Beaumanoir, reaching for the new hat which he had purchased after his "accident."

But Forsyth pushed him back into his chair.

"A duke isn't necessarily a fool," he said, roughly. "What you want most is a good sleep, and you shall have it—here in these rooms. Mr. Marker can't know that you are here, or he wouldn't have come to the door with that bogus yarn. Also, he is evidently not satisfied that you are not here, or he would have gone away. It remains to throw dust in his eyes and fool him a bit. Lord! how I wish my uncle, George Sadgrove was with us!"

"He seemed to me a trifle dull," remarked the Duke, inconsequently.

Forsyth made allowances, and did not answer.

"See here," he said, after a minute's reflection. "This is the plan to throw the spy off the scent. It's nine o'clock—just the hour when it would be quite natural for a bachelor to go to his club. I will stroll round to Northumberland avenue, and drop into the Constitutional for an hour. In the meanwhile, do you stay here and lie low behind locked doors, and with gas turned down. That rascal will almost certainly retire to his employers baffled, for he would not think that I should go out and leave you alone."

"That sounds promising," Beaumanoir assented. "But don't stay a moment longer than the hour, Alec. I don't think I could stand it."

Forsyth reassured him, and having slipped into evening clothes and donned a light overcoat, he issued his final instructions. It was beginning to be natural to him now to take the lead, after that glimpse of the lurking figure in the light of the street-lamp. Beaumanoir was to lock and bolt himself in, and only open on hearing the password "Rat."

These matters arranged, Forsyth departed, and, after waiting until he heard the bolts shot, went down into the street, where the spy was still inevidence, prowling on the other side. He made no attempt to follow Forsyth, who, affecting not to notice him, walked rapidly the short distance to his club. There he remained in the smoking-room with what patience he could muster for the full hour, determined not to return till time enough had elapsed for Marker to come to the desired conclusion and act upon it.

It was half-past ten when Forsyth set out to retrace his steps to John street, and almost as soon as he entered that deserted thoroughfare he saw that the watcher was no longer at his post. Eager to relieve Beaumanoir from his solitary state of siege, he made all haste to the house, and was passing quickly through the entry when he heard footsteps on the landing above. A gas-jet was kept burning over the closed door of the wine-merchant's office, for the benefit of the resident tenants on the upper floors, so that he had a clear view of the straight stone stairs. Before he reached the latter two men came into view, hurriedly descending, and talking together in muffled undertones—one a gaunt, hungry-looking individual in the garb of a clergyman; the other, burly and bull-necked, dressed in shabby tweeds and bowler hat.

Forsyth stood aside at the stair-foot for them to pass, and then, moved by the furtive glances they turned back at him, he ran upstairs two steps at a time. He knew all his fellow-lodgers by sight; but these men were strangers, and he did not like the looks of the curiously assorted pair. Coming to the door of his rooms, he rapped and spoke the agreed signal, but something prompted him not to wait, and simultaneously he turned the handle. The door swung open at once, without any unbarring from within.

"Where have you got to?" cried Forsyth, peering round the room, in which the gas burned low, just as he had left it.

There was no response; and with a sinking heart he turned on a full light and dashed into the bed room, only to find that also vacant. The Duke of Beaumanoir had vanished from his refuge.

But what of Beaumanoir?

(To be Continued.)

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on every box. 25c.

RAILWAYS IN BELGIUM

Unique System in Operation on the Government Roads.

Railway travel is cheap in Belgium according to a report received at the state department from United States Consul McNally at Liege. He says that the Belgian state railway sells tickets on a time basis which enables the holder to travel continuously, if desired, for the period stated on the ticket, within the limits of the country. For instance, a five-day ticket will cost $3.86, and a fifteen-day ticket, $7.72. During the life of one of these tickets it serves as a pass, and it is only necessary to show it upon request. The above rates refer to second class only. All that is required to obtain these tickets is to present at the office an unmounted photograph of small size, which is attached to the ticket as a means of identification. When the ticket is purchased an extra 96½ cents is demanded for the safe return of the ticket after its term of usefulness expires. On the morning after the expiration of the ticket it can be delivered at any ticket office along the line and the extra amount paid will be returned. An extra charge is made for baggage, except such as is carried by hand. The charge for a trunk or a box is about half the fare of the passenger traveling second class, which, the consul says is always the popular grade in Belgium and comfortable in every way.

WE HAVE "DONE EXPANDED."

No objection is likely to be taken if the United States decides to play in Venezuela,as in Santo Domingo, the part of international liquidator. To that or a yet more drastic fate the egregious Castro is palpably hurrying his republic. Such activities set off with an almost startling clarity the predominance which Americans are assuming in the West Indies and Central America. Seven years ago they owned nothing outside of the United States. Today Porto Rico is absolutely theirs, as well as a slice of Panama ten miles wide; over Cuba they exercise a stringent suzerainty; they have just arranged to act as official receiver to Santo Domingo; they are doing their utmost to purchase the Danish West Indies; they are keeping a watchful anti-German eye on the Dutch possessions in the Caribbean; they are likely before long to find themselves installed in Venezuela; they are already at work on the Trans-Isthmian Canal; and Mr. Roosevelt has just committed them to an extension of the Monroe doctrine that may lead them anywhere from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.—London Outlook.

BOOST; DON'T KNOCK.

"Boost the town you live in. That's a good motto for any man," said a newspaper reader. "Boost; don't knock. The fellow who boosts his town generally feels that he is doing his duty. Really, if a man should lie just a little about the matter it wouldn't be such a grave offense. Rather should I look upon it as no small virtue, so long as the lie did not harm some other community. I am impelled to these reflections by an article I read in one of the Philadelphia papers about a man who put as much of the history of his town on his personal card as he could crowd into the space. J. Frank Buch is editor of a paper at Lititz, Pa., and from his own statement, his town doe snot seem to be very well known. He was questioned a great deal about Lititz on a recent visit, some of the questioners going so far as to ask him what state it was in. This was the limit. It seems that Lititz is a great pretzel town. Buch was determined not to be embarrassed again about his home town, so he hit upon a novel plan of telling a few facts about the place. The paper tells of his method in this way: Mr. Buch will go to Florida next month to remain several weeks in the orange groves. He expects to meet strangers, and when they ask him his name and home, he will give them his card. On the front are his name and that of his newspaper. On the back these words: 'Lititz borough has a population of about 2,700. It has: A chocolate factory, a starch mill, two underwear mills, eight cigar factories, a novelty works, three pretzel bakeries, two shoe factories, two cigar box factories, two national banks, a young woman's seminary.' This is the editor's explantion: 'You see, on my previous trips away from home, I'd tell persons that I lived in Lititz, and they immediately asked where the town was. Then they desired to know all about it. I decided the best way to do was to print my cards setting forth the advantages of Lititz on the back.' Buch is a booster, and don't you make any mistake about it. Besides which he is right. Boost, don't knock."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

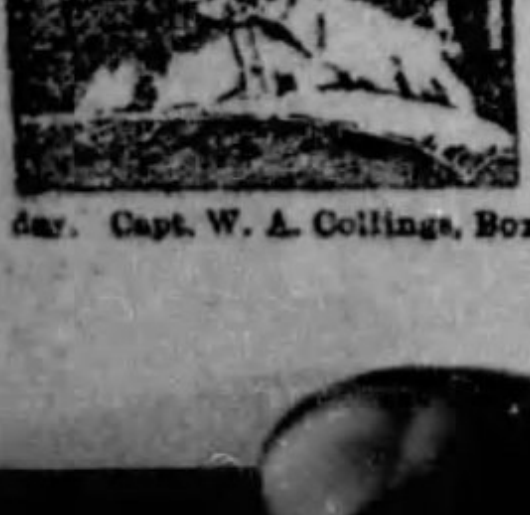
Cohen's Mane and Tail.

In one of the police courts the other day the question of ownership of a horse arose.

Said one: "Your honor, here is a bill of sale that I drew up myself," and he handed the judge a paper, which read:

"This is to certify that I sold Isaac Cohen one little mail horse with sorel main and tale, which is now his."—New York Sun.

I CURED MY
RUPTURE
I Will Show You How to Cure Yours
FREE



I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write today. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 114, Watertown, N.Y.

There Are Compensations

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Mrs. David Evans was hurrying to get her two children ready for school and to put her house in order before she started to the railroad station with her sister.

There was time enough to accomplish these things without extra effort, but speed seemed essential because her feelings were in a hurry. It was Monday morning, too; always a trying time for a housekeeper who has but one domestic and does not put the washing "out," or have a laundress "in." Work, which was ordinarily performed by Jennie, devolved upon Mrs. Evans on Mondays and she, being a methodical little woman whose family and home were the end and aim of her existence, could not bring herself to feel comfortable about leaving her house—even for an hour—in disorder.

The children were making unusual demands upon her attention that morning. David, Jr., was in a teasing mood and hampered his sister's movements by the many devices indigenous to small boy nature, causing the little girl to lift up her voice in anguished wails.

"Mother, make Davy stop teasing me," she lamented.

Calmness was no sooner restored than Davy broke out in a fresh place, driving his sister to renewed misery and his mother to the verge of desperation. Finally, amicable relations were brought to pass and the children departed to school, hand in hand in cherubic humor, after bestowing kisses upon their mother as effusively affectionate as though they had never been guilty of trying her patience.

She stood in the door for a moment to watch them pattering down the street, the mother love in her eyes a sure indication that all was forgiven.

"I shall have to leave the dishwashing until I have taken you to the station, Elinor," she said to her sister, in a deprecating voice as if asking pardon for her remissness.

Miss Elinor Morton's face still wore the expression of half contemptuous tolerance brought there by the home-life scene she had witnessed.

"And why shouldn't you?" she questioned coldly. "What would happen if your dishes were not washed until ten o'clock in the morning or ten o'clock tonight, for that matter?"

"Why, probably nothing," Mrs. Evans acknowledged, "only things would be so—would be so—" she hesitated and searched her mind for a word adequate to the situation—"so messy," she concluded.

Her sister breathed deeply and expelled the breath with a rush.

"You are a slave to things, Lily," she began, reproachfully. "Your whole vision of life is bounded by your house, David and the children. You give yourself to them wholly, reserving nothing of yourself for yourself. We hear much of this generous giving of self, but it can be overdone." She stopped to let her words sink in.

"I don't know what you mean, Elinor," Mrs. Evans faltered, helplessly.

"Of course you don't," Elinor replied with triumph. "You never get off the domestic treadmill long enough to examine or understand the requirements of your own nature. Each day you should take an hour, at least, for quiet self-communion and have it understood that this hour belongs to you alone and must not be interrupted."

"But I haven't time, there is always something for me to do about the house and for David and the children," Mrs. Evans protested.

Elinor's answer, if she could have been guilty of doing anything so unladylike and lacking in dignity, might best be described as a "snort." She began to fit on her gloves carefully.

"Your children," she stated primly, "should be allowed to have their growth unchecked by another's will. They should learn self-reliance by being taught they cannot come to their mother with every whim or fancy. As for David, he would think far more of you if you made yourself his intellectual companion instead of his physical slave. A husband and children are all very well in their way, but they should not be the sum total of a woman's existence."

"How do you know, Elinor, you never had either?" her sister reminded her gently, a sparkle of mischief displacing the trouble in her eyes.

Miss Morton felt the qualm an unmarried woman experiences when she fancies her single state is held as a reproach.

"That has nothing to do with the question," she answered, very dignified. "It is time we were starting."

Mrs. Evans turned to the mirror to put on her hat, surreptitiously tucking away some stray locks of hair that curled around her face. She put her hand furtively to the back of her waist, doubtful as to the friendly relations between her skirt and belt. She tried to smooth away a wrinkle of the cloth that lay across the curve between her full throat and shoulder; the curve that made a soft hollow for a baby's head to nestle. She was painfully conscious of the defects in her appearance. Elinor was so well-groomed so well set-up, so immaculately tailored from the crown of her correct hat to the tips of her heavy, polished walking boots. There was nothing careless or ineffective about Elinor.

During their walk to the station, Elinor talked cheerfully and brilliantly of the events in her world of endeavor, so far apart from that of her sister's. She had pointed out to Mrs. Evans her errors and now thought it wisdom to let the matter rest, feeling that her words must bear fruit. Elinor held there was only one way of doing things and that was her way. So far her life had been ordered as she wished it. She had made herself what she was, and she was entirely satisfied with the result.

Early in life she had elected to have a career and had so far carried out this career as to be head librarian in the public library of a large city. She expected to mount higher, meantime she was thoroughly conversant with all that was latest in ologies and isms and reforms, and she belonged to the best of the woman's clubs, feeling herself competent to write a paper on any subject.

She was a few years older than her sister Lily and a century wiser—in some things—of her ignorance of others she was not aware.

Lily had married the man she loved, who was also the man who loved her, and had gone with him to a small town, where, on a limited income, they built and maintained a home, and, untouched by unrest, followed a path of life whose way was content and happiness.

Elinor came to pay her sister an occasional over-Sunday visit, which visits were not unmitigated joys to Mr. and Mrs. David Evans. They felt Elinor's superior attitude. Failing to understand, Elinor thought the peace and contentment in their home was stagnation. They had little knowledge of the interests which absorbed her so completely, and she had no patience with their willingness to lead, what seemed to her, a bovine existence. When she went away they were usually mentally exhausted with trying to live up to Elinor.

The sisters said good-bye to each other at the station without display of emotion. Miss Morton was never emotional. She did not refer to their earlier conversation other than to say, "I will send you some books you should read, Lily."

It was on the tip of Lily's tongue to exclaim, "Oh don't. I never shall have time to read them properly!" but, knowing their effect, she stopped the words before they were spoken and tried to return a gracious "thank you."

While she was walking home she experienced a curious, sinking sensation; that of failing in her own estimation.

Probably Elinor was right. She was not making of herself as much as she might and therefore was failing in her duty to David and the children. Then she remembered it was not David and the children Elinor had recommended to her consternation. She was to be less to them and more to herself. The problem troubled her and went with her to her home. The disorder of her house was a fresh aggravation. There was the washday steam gathered on the windows, and she could hear Jennie at her tubs in the laundry, rubbing and thumping the clothes on the washboard.

"How can I refuse to recognize the existence of dishes and 'things' and retire to idle solitude for a season of self-communion?" she thought, half bitterly.

The next moment her housewifely instinct conquered, and she devoted her mind and energies to dishwashing and dusting and arranging and doing the countless little tasks necessary to the perfection of the kingdom called home.

"If I had as many hands as a centipede has legs, I would find use for them all," she thought, whimsically.

Presently Jennie came up from the laundry with a huge basket of clean clothes to be hung on the line.

"It's a fine day for dryin', Mrs. Evans," she called, cheerily. "I'll be done with the wash early."

Having set her house in order, Lily's mind reverted to that season of self-communion. She looked at the clock. There would be an hour before it was time for the home coming of David and the children. She would try to follow her sister's suggestion.

"Please do not disturb me for an hour, Jennie," she directed. "I am going to my room to, to—" what was she going to her room for, she puzzled. She tried again. "I am going to my room to rest," she explained.

"Yes'm," said Jennie, looking her wonder.

Mrs. Evans had never before, to her knowledge, felt the need of a rest in the morning.

Lily went into her room and closed and locked the door. She sat in her sewing chair, fixed her eyes on a certain figure in the carpet, and tried to think elevating thoughts which should assist her on her upward way. She could not focus her mind on herself. She moved her eyes to another figure in the carpet, and began over.

"Please, Mrs. Evans," came Jennie's apologetic voice from the other side of the door, "the potatoes is all. What shall I cook in their place for dinner?"

"Have some rice," Lily answered, remembering with self-reproach that she had forgotten to order supplies from the grocery on her way home from the station.

"Those are just 'things'," she said, by way of consolation. She endeavored to resume her meditations.

A man came to measure the parlor windows for new curtains and it was necessary for Lily to see him. Still the hour had not passed and she ensconced herself again in her sewing chair.

"Please'm, the butter man is here for his money," came Jennie's voice, humble and deprecating.

The "butter man" was paid and dismissed and Mrs. Evans tried once more to bring her scattered thoughts to the desired focus. She did not feel any particular interest in herself at that moment. Her mind strayed to the story she was reading aloud to David and she speculated as to its conclusion. She planned a frock she wanted to make for her little girl, Elsa, and she wondered how Davy's stockings could be reinforced at the knees so as to wear longer.

Suddenly she realized she was making a failure of self-communion, and she took herself sternly to task.

"Elinor is right," she said. "I haven't the understanding for anything out of the commonplace. I'm only an ordinary everyday woman with a mind too limited for improvement."

Her estimation of herself was marked with a cipher. She sighed miserably.

The front door downstairs flew open and shut with a bang. She heard the patter of her children's feet racing across the floor.

"Mother, where's mother!" they called together.

"Mother, I licked Billy Peters on the way home from school. He shied rocks at sister and I smashed him," Davy shouted proudly.

"Mother, teacher said if we whispered she'd mark us down below zero!" her little girl chimed in.

"Mother, where's mother!" they chorused again.

The door opened and closed once more, this time with less noise. She heard a firm tread across the floor and David's dependable, cheery voice speaking.

"Hello, boys and girls, where's mother?" he greeted.

There was a second's silence and then David's voice sounded again, tinged with anxiety, in answer to Jennie's explanation.

"Mrs. Evans is resting, you say? Why, I hope she's not ill!"

She heard his hurried steps on the stairway with Davy and Elsa clattering after. That was always the way, she remembered. If she was not in sight when they came home, the first cry was always, "mother, where's mother?"

Her despond fell away like a cloak. She had no quarrel with life.

"There are compensations," she murmured, going to meet David and the children.

BOOZE OR MEDICINE?

Which will you have? If a woman suffering from one of the delicate ailments peculiar to your sex it will be well for you to know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only remedy advertised for such maladies which is absolutely free from intoxicating liquors and all other harmful agents. The good you feel from its use is not the delusive exhileration from a tippling beverage, from which the system reacts into a worse condition than before. It may be a little slower in manifesting its bracing and invigorating action, but its benefits are none the less positive and, best of all, they are *lasting*. It's an honest medicine—not a beverage.

"I have been taking your medicine for the last three weeks and can say I am gaining strength," writes Mrs. Seneth Kinny, of 605 East Madison Street, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. "I have been having very poor health all winter. I doctored with our family doctor but was relieved only while taking the medicine. I took Dr. Pierce's medicine several years ago. I knew it was good for any one suffering with female trouble. Have taken only one bottle and am gaining strength very fast. I could not eat nor sleep when I began taking the 'Favorite Prescription.' Heart troubled me and I had cold and numb spells till my heart would almost stop beating. Have had one child since first taking your medicine. If I continue with your treatment am positive I will be cured."

Every suffering woman in this land should write to Dr. Pierce and learn how certainly he can help her to health and strength. It costs nothing to write and receive entirely free the advice of one of the most experienced physicians in this country. His great thousand-page book the Common Sense Medical Adviser, in stiff paper covers, will be sent free for 21 one-cent stamps the bare cost of mailing; or, send 31 stamps for cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets These ORIGINAL Little Liver Pills, first put up by old Dr. R. V. Pierce over 40 years ago, have been much imitated but never equaled. They're made of purely vegetable, concentrated and refined medicinal principles, extracted from native American roots and plants. They speedily relieve and cure foul, torpid and deranged Stomachs, Livers and Bowels and their attendant distressful ailments. One or two a laxative, three or four a cathartic.

Don't allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by offering his own remedy to you instead of this well-known preparation of Dr. Pierce.

Just a Suggestion.

The adoring mother surveyed her small son with an admiring eye.

"I don't know what to do with my Willie," she said to her next-door neighbor, "he has such a large head!"

The neighbor had children of her own, and was both resourceful and nimble-tongued when it came to paying off old scores.

"If there is any danger of his toppling over you might weight his feet," she said, thoughtfully.—London Tit-Bits.

Rapped Up.

Miss Smalltalk—I suppose you are wrapped up in your work?

Young Druggist—Well, some. Occasionally some geezer wants a postage stamp at 2 a. m.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A FREAK WINTER IN EUROPE

Five Degrees Below Zero in Rome on the Same Day That It Is 39 Degrees in the Arctic Circle.

This has been a curious winter for Europe. English people who left home for the Riviera left a temperature of 27 degrees, or even 39. They found the thermometer there, at Nice, at Perpigna, registering 18 degrees or less. At Munich, in the south of Germany, it was 3 degrees below zero. All over the south of France, along the Mediterranean, the cold was equally severe—breaking records everywhere. At Toulon there was a heavy fall of snow—the first for five years—that covered railways two metres deep. At Rome the cold was most intense of all—5 degrees below zero. From Tunis, in North Africa, a heavy fall of snow was reported. A snowfall in Italy about the same time exceeded anything in memory. That was on New Year's day. And all the while what was the state of things in the Arctic region? In Norway the thermometer had jumped up at a tremendous rate—to 28 at Haparanda and to 39 at Bado, the only station within the Arctic circle. The warmest spot in England was at Nairn, in Scotland, with a temperature of 51 degrees, which was nearly 30 degrees warmer than at any spot in the Riviera or in the south of France generally. Nairn, in the south of England, was 37 degrees warmer than the capital of Bavaria. It is probable that there never was such a distribution of temperature in Europe—such a complete exchange of the torrid and frigid zones.

The cause of this intense cold along the Mediterranean, a cold much greater than anything commonly experienced in the south of England, is laid to heavy gales which recently swept down over Germany and France from the north, bringing an influx of Arctic air.

In the case of the south of France and Italy it would appear that the formation of a deep depression over the Gulf of Genoa had produced a great inrush of air to those regions from the already ice-bound districts lying to the northward, i. e., central Europe, the Alps and the Tyrol. And the weather conditions promise a continuance of the cold. It is probable, too, that in spite of its severe frost the south of France was more enjoyable than London, and the south and southeast of England, where most disagreeable conditions prevailed, rain and sleet following a fall of snow.

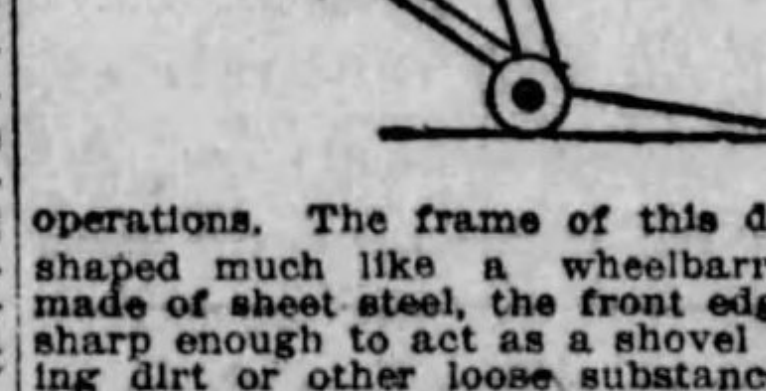
Instead of severe cold England had a heavy New Year snowstorm. The Chronicle describes the city as looking "almost dainty in its thin coating of white, though most of those, shrunken in their overcoats, who hurried along the streets were preoccupied with thoughts of discontent and did not perceive it. They bent their heads and surveyed only the mire at their feet, and did not see how nobly the dome of St. Paul's loomed up, under its robe of pure snow, how the upper half of the clock tower at Westminster faded into a quaint, irregular outline in the cloud of falling flakes, or how the green of the parks grown gray and drab in the carbon dress left upon it by the fog, peered out in bright refreshing patches where the white mantle with which it was newly adorned left it uncovered. St. Mary's church, in the Strand, picked out in white, looked like a graceful ornament from a frosted Christmas cake, and from the bridges one caught glimpses of an idealized river, with the branches of the embankment trees laced in delicate tracery beyond. But London, hurrying to and fro, saw nothing of this, and was conscious only that the bitter wind of Sunday had grown kinder and less razorlike, and yet had brought snow. From early morning the fall continued, but always as though it had no heart in the business; and in the early afternoon the snow became sleet, and then rain, and pedestrians and vehicles churned the coating of the streets into slush."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Combined Truck and Shovel.

A great many combinations are included in the numerous devices patented, and it appears as if inventors were more than partial to combinations. Another combination is shown here, the invention of a Minnesota man. In this device a shovel is constructed in combination with a truck or wheel barrow. There is no doubt it could be readily used to serve both purposes, especially in building operations. The frame of this device is shaped much like a wheelbarrow and made of sheet steel, the front edge being sharp enough to act as a shovel for lifting dirt or other loose substance. This truck is mounted on an axle and wheels, being hinged to the axle, by which the device is operated. Fastened to the upper part of the truck is a catch, which engages with another catch on the handle. A movable releasing rod is mounted on the handle, by which the shovel is released. In operation the truck is filled by pushing against the material to be moved and then tilted back and fastened by means of the catch. When it has been wheeled to the dumping place, the catch is released, throwing the truck forward and emptying the material.



AN UNPROMISING FIELD.

Mr. Yipsley was just on the point of leaving the house for his place of business downtown, when there came a ring at the front door bell. He opened the door. A canvasser stood outside.

"I beg your pardon," said the canvasser, "but I'd like to show you a sample of our improved talking machine. It makes a good Christmas present."

"I think I don't care to see it," replied Mr. Yipsley.

"You are not interested in talking machines, perhaps," ventured the other.

"I can't say that, either. But I have one already. Talks all day long. Never needs winding up. Never runs down."

At this moment a high pitched voice from somebody at the top of the stairway broke into the conversation.

"It isn't so!" exclaimed the person with the high pitched voice. "It isn't so! But I've got a growling machine that runs whenever it's in the house!"—Youth's Companion.

LATEST FROM COLORADO.

A Million Dollar Corporation of That State Apparently Throws Money Away.

Corporations as a rule are not expected to throw money away recklessly, but out in Colorado such seems to be an actual fact.

Recently several well-known capitalists of Colorado joined forces and organised an immense publishing company with a million dollars capital, all paid up. One of the first acts of the new company was to invest $100,000 in the purchase of that wonderfully successful publication, the Rocky Mountain Magazine, now in its third year with a circulation world-wide. By some of its readers the magazine is considered worth $3 per year. It publishes dozens of fine views of scenery, stories of love and adventure and sketches of how great riches are often acquired so quickly. To cap the climax, dividend shares in the company are issued to subscribers, the latter sharing in the profits. Last year the company paid twenty per cent and will likely pay much more this year.

The company has appropriated ample cash with the object of securing a million new readers this year. To accomplish their object they are offering to send the magazine each month for a whole year for the nominal sum of ten cents, 3 years for twenty-five cents; or, clubs of six names for fifty cents, postage stamps taken. As this is a limited offer, there's no time to waste, so send at once and tell all your friends. Money promptly refunded if you are not more than pleased. Mention The Toledo Blade when you write. Send all subscriptions to the Rocky Mountain Magazine, Sta. 36, Denver, Colorado.

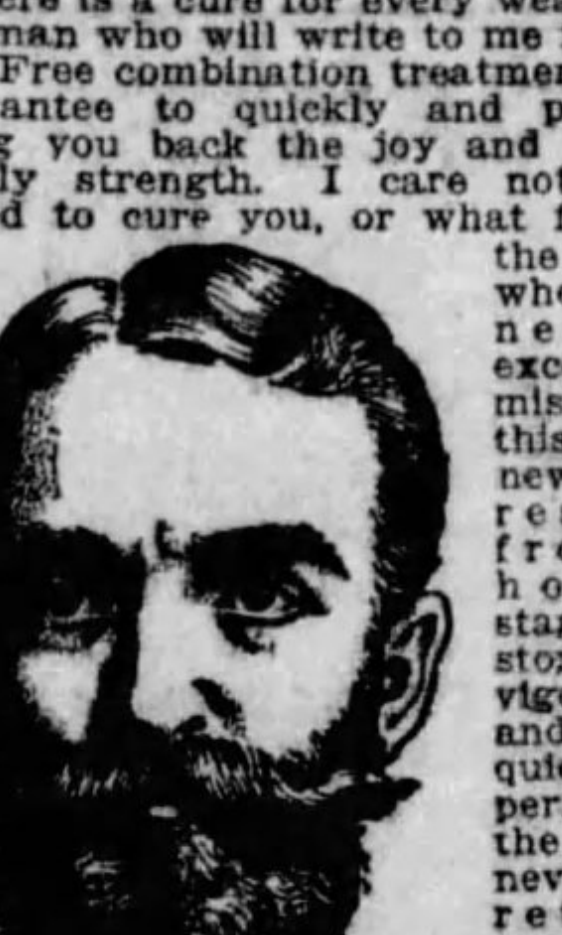
Old Men
Middle-aged Men
Young Men

ARE YOU WEAK, WORN OUT, DISCOURAGED and UNSTRUNG?

If So, My Newly Discovered Philippine Remedy Will Quickly Restore You to Vigor and Strength. It is a Positive Cure for Weaknesses and Diseases Peculiar to Men.

TRY IT AT MY EXPENSE.

There is a cure for every weak or worn-out man who will write to me for my new and Free combination treatment. I firmly guarantee to quickly and permanently bring you back the joy and comfort of manly strength. I care not who has failed to cure you, or what first caused the weakness; whether sickness, injury, excesses or misuse. With this wonderful new remedy I rescue men from almost hopeless stages, and restore them to vigor, potency and power so quickly and perfectly that the weakness never again returns. To prove that this is all true I will send to every suffering man who reads these lines a free treatment, sealed, with full directions how to use it. It costs you nothing to get this. It is free, absolutely free. I shall not ask or take pay for it, now or ever. Do not hesitate. All letters are strictly private. A cure is positively guaranteed if the disease is not advanced to the incurable stage of insanity, epilepsy, or consumption. If you need the remedy and want to be cured, write me today and I will send the free treatment at once.



Dr. Frederick Main, Lock 681, Jackson, Mich

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From D. Appleton & Co., New York:

The House of Hawley, by Elmore Elliott Peake, is a pleasant story of life in a small town situated in southern Illinois in a section of the state called Egypt. The people were originally from the south and after a transplantation of nearly one hundred years, still kept to their southern habits, customs and traditions. The story is especially concerned with Major Hawley and his favorite granddaughter, Christine. It is a novel which is delightful reading and leaves a pleasant memory.

The Clock and the Key is an ingeniously constructed story of the search for a hidden treasure, written by Arthur H. Vesey. The hunting grounds are Venice and its ancient palaces and the treasure is some wonderful gems which have laid securely hidden for five hundred years. The secret of their hiding place is held by a remarkable old clock, and the untangling of the mystery makes a fascinating story.

The Summit House Mystery. The Summit House in this story of mystery by L. Dougall, stands high in the mountains of northern Georgia. It is occupied by two sisters, one of whom has been tried, though not convicted of a murder. To shelter another she allows herself to rest under the shadow of the crime. The truth comes out in the end after an exciting story whose principal attraction lies in the descriptions of the beautiful mountains where the action is placed. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

The argument of the novel by Samuel M. Gardenhire, just published under the title, The Silence of Mrs. Harrold, is, that when a woman marries she retains the right to preserve her individuality, the right to be silent, if she so chooses, regarding her life before she met her husband; and the right to be taken as a wife without reference to what she has been, but for what she is. The story in which this problem is given prominence is a fine picture of New York life in which prevailing conditions and the ways of society figure prominently. The book is absorbing reading and presents an excellent exposition of the double standard prevailing in the marriage alliance. Harper & Brothers, New York.

AN ITALIAN BANK SHOWS ITS MONEY

The banks of Little Italy are among the most curious sights of that quarter of the town because of the kind of business they do and the various purposes they serve, as announced by the signs on them, and by reason, too, of the displays they sometimes make in their show windows. Perhaps the most unique in this respect is the establishment of Giovanni Recchione, at No. 721 Carpenter street, said to be the oldest Italian bank in the city. Mr. Recchione's display consists of real money of all denominations, paper and coin and of about every government in the world.

The notes and pieces are spread out in such a way that the value of most of them may be seen from the street, and it is a particularly good advertisement because it convinces the depositor that Mr. Recchione has the goods. The display is separated from the street not only by the window glass, but also by a wire netting, and it is on view every day and night.—Philadelphia Record.

BRITISH NATIONAL ART TREASURES

Titian's portrait of Ariosto, recently acquired for the National Gallery from Sir George Donaldson for £30,000—the sum for which it was purchased some years ago from Lord Darnley—is by no means the costliest of the national pictures. That distinction belongs to the "Ansidel Madonna" of Raphael, bought in 1885 from the duke of Marlborough for £70,000—more than three times the higest price ever before paid for a picture, and equal to more than £14 per square inch. Ruskin spoke of it as "quite the loveliest Raphael in the world." It had been valued by the director of the National Gallery at £115,500, and Gladstone was wont to find satisfaction in having saved the taxpayers £45,500 in this purchase.

Other costly acquisitions include Van Dyck's "Charles I" (£17,500), Holbein's "Ambassadors," Velasquez's "Admoral Pulido-Pareja" and Moroni's "Italian Nobleman" from Longford castle, which together cost £55,000—£30,000 of which was derived from private gifts—and Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Burgomaster" and "Portrait of an Old Lady," acquired in 1899 from Lord de Saumerez for £15,050. For the Peel collection, comprising 77 pictures and 18 drawings, acquired in 1871, £75,000 was paid. An interesting offer of a quarter of a million sterling was made for the Peel pictures in 1884.—Westminster Gazette.

ESQUIRE AND GENTLEMAN

The words "esquire" and "gentleman" are among those which fall from our lips daily, and yet most of us would be rather puzzled to say in precise language what we mean by them. In a recent county court case a schoolmaster was ruled out of the "gentleman" list.

Legal distinctions on the point have been anomalous. The following are not "gentlemen:" A buyer of silks, a solicitor's clerk out of regular work, a commission agent and an audit office clerk. On the other hand, the following have been held "gentlemen"—viz: One following country pursuits and a sleeping partner in some businesses, a medical student, a dismissed coal agent out of work, and a person living on a parent's allowance.—London Law Times.

Mother-in-Law Wanted.

Mrs. Homer—I wonder where Mrs. Weeds will make her home, now that both of her daughters are married—with her son-in-law in New York or with her son-in-law in St. Louis.

Homer—I don't know, I'm sure. They both want her.

Mrs. Homer—Indeed? What dutiful sons-in-law!

Homer—Oh, not necessarily. The one in New York wants her in St. Louis, and the one in St. Louis wants her in New York.—Chicago News.

SENATE GAVEL WELL USED

Has Been on the President's Table for More Than One Hundred Years.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Stewart, of the United States senate, has ordered a silver band for the gavel that is used by Senator Frye in calling the senators to order. This gavel is unlike most of the symbols of authority wielded by presiding officers. It consists of a piece of ivory shaped like an hour glass. Nobody knows the origin or age of the gavel, save that it has been used in the senate for more than 100 years. It is yellow with age and is slick and smooth as the result of long handling.

"The history of this gavel," said Mr. Stewart, the other day, "is wrapped in mystery. We have traced it back far enough to know that it came to Washington from Philadelphia in 1801, and has been on the vice president's table ever since. I have just ordered a silver band with an inscription for the gavel. It will bear the date 1801. One hundred years after the arrival of this gavel in Washington we bought an inkstand for the use of the presiding officer of the senate. The stand and the gavel are the only pieces of furniture allowed permanently on his desk in the senate."

The senate is such a decorous body that the vice president never breaks the boards in his desk pounding for order. Over in the house the carpenter has to put in a couple of new planks in the speaker's table every session. During Reed's regime the boards had to be renewed every month or so.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW

When Frank Furlong was brought into the court of general sessions in New York city to be sentenced to death, Judge Foster sentenced him and then said:

"How ridiculous it is for a judge to fix a date for the execution of a culprit! There is only one instance of a sentence of death being carried out on the date fixed by the lower court. That was in the case of the slayer of President McKinley. In his case there was no appeal to the court of appeals.

"The mere notice of the filing of an application for an appeal stops the execution on the date set by a judge and the court of appeals finally fixes the date for the man's execution. The fixing of the date by the lower court is a farce."

There is no doubt that the fixing of a date by the trial court is a farce, because there is always an appeal, which causes postponement of execution, and it is also true that in many cases the conviction is overruled and a new trial is granted. There are many murders in this state every year, but only a few murderers are convicted, and only a few of the convicted ones are executed. Even in cases where the murderer, by resorting to the various devices for delay which the law allows, staves off the punishment for years and is finally sentenced, the governor sometimes steps in and stays the hand of justice. In a word, the administration of the criminal law in this state, and in nearly all other states of the American Union, is lax and unsatisfactory, reflecting discredit upon our boasted civilization. When it takes eight years to bring a common murderer to justice, it is clear that there is something radically wrong, and when the machinery of justice is as slow as this, there can be little fear of punishment in the hearts of those who are disposed to crime. What we need in this state more than anything else is swiftness and certainty in the administration of the criminal law. There would be less crime if punishment were swift and sure.—Rochester Post-Express.

POSITIVE PROOF.

A certain captain stationed at Fort Leavenworth was summoned by his colonel to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by a sentry, who had stated that the officer had used him pretty roughly one evening at the gate of the barracks.

A humorous phase of the affair was that apparently the officer had no recollection of the alleged assault committed by him upon the sentry. The latter had made so bold as to declare the officer was intoxicated.

Among others questioned, there was the orderly in attendance upon the captain. The orderly, an Irishman, protested vigorously that the allegation of the sentry was a slander—that he was sure the captain was perfectly sober the evening of the alleged assault.

"Why are you so sure that Captain Blank was sober that evening?" the orderly was asked. "Did he speak to you upon his return to his quarters?"

"He did, sir."

"What did he say?"

"He tould me to be shure an' call him early in the mornin', sir."

"And did the captain say why he wished to be called early?"

"Yis, sir, he did, sir. He said he was goin' to be queen of the May, sir," responded the orderly with convincing gravity.—Collier's Weekly.

What To Do For Heart Trouble

I back up my advice with this Remarkable Offer:—A Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Prove that I am Right.

I ask no reference, no deposit, no security. There is nothing to promise, nothing to pay,—either now or later. To any heart sufferer who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—I will gladly give, free, not a mere sample, but a full dollar bottle.

I am warranted in making this unusual offer because mine is no ordinary remedy. It does not vainly try to stimulate the heart. Such treatments are worse than useless. It goes straight to the cause of all heart trouble—the heart nerves—and strengthens them and vitalizes them and restores them. Then that is the end of heart diseases.

For the heart itself has no more self-control than a common sponge. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must cause the heart to expand and contract.

The heart is about the size of your clenched fist. Open and close your fist a dozen times, even, and you will see the monstrous labor this little nerve must do.

The heart nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic nervous system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Stomach trouble through sympathy, and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the inside nerves.

The bond of sympathy between the nerves that operate the vital organs has a useful purpose, as well. For what will cure weakness in one branch will surely cure weakness in every branch—what will restore one center will surely restore them all.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

If you have heart trouble and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write today.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 6528, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some member of the Farmstead family tell me how to get rid of creosote in my chimney? It has accumulated to such an extend that I have been forced to abandon the use of one of my stoves. A number of people have told me what to do, but their advice is so conflicting that I am as much at sea as ever.—H., Chesaning, Mich.

Will some reader of The Blade, who has experience give as extended a treaties as space will permit on cultivation, harvesting and care of onions in the latitude of Indianapolis, Ind., touching, first, character of soil and amount and kind of fertilizer; second, seed and sets, amount of each required per acre and sowing in hot beds and transplanting; third, culture, time and manner; fourth, time to harvest; fifth, manner of storage and temperature of storage plant. An intelligent answer to the above will greatly oblige—S., Marion, Ind.

I will esteem it a great favor if some reader of The Blade will enlighten me in regard to an affliction which my shotes are undergoing. Their ears swell, and when I cut them open blood and a watery substance ooze out. I would like to know what to do for them.—M., Springfield, S. D.

I would like to learn through the Farmstead columns how to remove grease spots from ingrain carpets, and clean them on the floor. Also I would like some one to tell me if there is any method by which linoleum can be renewed.—P., Carthage, Mo.

I am writing this in the hope that some one will come to my relief. Can anyone give me a method by which I can keep the onion maggot, or grub, from eating my onions? Have tried putting sulphur in the ground, but to no avail.—H., Chesaning, Mich.

Will some reader of The Blade give a sure and reliable cure for spavin? I have a horse 8 years old that has it on his right hind leg, just below the knee; it has just started. How long will it affect him if not cured? Any information concerning it will be appreciated.—G., Colfax, N. C.

Please ask readers of The Blade what is the cause of a wart or lump on my calf's leg. It is just above the knee, and is as big as a pint cup and has about a dozen small ones around it. It came about a year ago and keeps growing. It is black, like a knot on a tree. The animal is a 2-year-old, and we would be glad to have a remedy as soon as possible.—B., Monroeville, Ind.

I have a mare that has what I supposed is a boil on top of her neck, about two inches from the foretop and about the same distance from the mane, back of the ear. It first made its appearance more than a year ago. When opened it discharged matter and a large core. Then it healed. About three months ago it reappeared and has discharged thick, yellow matter since that time. I have tried several remedies, but none has the effect to heal the place. The mare is in poor flesh. She is a good animal, and I would be grateful to any Farmstead reader who will give me information concerning the case.—J., Girard, Pa.

Unproductive Land.

To L., Aaron, Va.: We all have something to learn in farming and gardening. Your land was hot enough without so much foreign and domestic manure. Use rock salt sparingly—sow broadcast in the spring, before or after the warm rains, sow clover alone or in connection with peas (cow peas are best) and oats; plow the whole under when in blossom. Repeat the following year with clover only. If you have a piece of land too poor to raise clover, you must manure it, or your land needs irrigating. Clover will start with the assistance of plow hoe and water.—T., Port Angeles, Wash.

To Exterminate Fleas.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell G., W. Va., to soak the habitat of his fleas with coal oil. Sulphur fumes make another deadly dose for them. This should be burned in iron vessels, the stock to be turned out of doors while the ertatment is in progress.—T., Port Angeles, Wash.

Editor Farmstead:—To get rid of fleas in winter, sow air-slaked lime under the barn, and in the spring sow the same freely in the barnyard.—M., Lagrange, Michigan.

For That Cough.

Editor Farmstead:—For that horse which has a cough (following distemper), try one-quarter teaspoonful of pulverized cubeb in a small portion of bran or ground feed at evening and morning emals. Call for powdered cubeb at drug store. A pinch of it is an excellent relief for tickling of the throat or to relieve a cough.—M., Lagrange, Mich.

Distemper, Heaves, Cough.

Editor Farmstead: Following is a good remedy for the distemper, heaves and cough. It has been successfully tried. aBlsam of copaiva, one ounce; balsam of phur, one ounce; turpentine, two ounces. Add enough vinegar to make a quart. Feed a spoonful three times a day in feed.

I will also send a good recipe for contracted feet or for anything requiring the use of a liniment. Oil of vitriol, one ounce, oil of amber, one ounce, turpentine, one pint, sweet oil, one pint. Apply and rub in well. Have used it successfully for years.—C., Hillsdale, Wis.

The White Blackberry.

Editor Farmstead: R., Oberlin, O., asks for information concerning the white blackberry. My father has grown them for years. They are the best berry that grows for preserving or for jelly. Are a clear pink, highly flavored and yield well. —H., Otisco, Ind.

Care of Live Stock in Winter.

By actual experiment it has been demonstrated that the saving of food by means of good shelter is equal to the cost of the shelter in a short time, says the Philadelphia Record. Pigs, when provided with good shelter and warm quarters, were fatted on much less food than was formerly required to simply keep the unprotected animals alive. The comparison is an important one. In the first place, animals that were not properly provided with suitable accommodations, and not gaining in weight at all, really destroyed or wasted all that had been provided them, for the food was converted into heat, in order to give the animals protection that should have been furnished with boards and shingles. In the one case it might be asked whether feeding an animal on the products of the farm, which require labor in order to be produced, is cheaper than the shelter, which, when once erected, lasts for a number of years and does service for successive seasons. The use of the shelter is as important as the quality of the feed. A pig fed semioccasionally on a mass of bulky provender, containing but little nutrition, certainly is not expected to do as well as one that receives a plentiful supply of all that is needed to promote growth, health and thrifty condition, and neither should it be expected that a shelter which allows the cold to enter, or the water to leak in, can properly protect the animal against the rigors of winter and the moistures of early spring.

Good, warm, dry quarters lessen the quantity of food required for bodily heat and should any surplus food above that required for warmth be fed it will be converted by the animal into healthy growth and add so much actual value to itself, but if the shelter is such that the animal is compelled to depend upon the food for heat, the food so fed is a loss and an expense. Nor is it in the winter only that shelter should be provided. All seasons have their disadvantages in that respect. Warmth in winter and sufficient ventilation in summer should be allowed. In fact, the comfort of the animal should be considered at all seasons. In feeding an animal the object is profit, and every advantage must be taken if it is to be increased, for the heaviest loss incurred on the majority of farms is in the consumption of food for the purpose of providing warmth of body because of improper methods of sheltering the animals during those periods when the snow, winds and cold rains prevail. Every farmer who is progressive, and who aims to reduce his expenses to a minimum sum, should not overlook the matter of investing in buildings that will keep the animals comfortable, as it is extravagant not to do so, both adult and young stock thriving best when the conditions regarding both food and warmth are favorable.

It is a common error that but little can be done in winter. When a fair view of winter is taken it must be admitted that there are many things to which the farmer may give his attention at this season with advantage. There is no period of the year more suitable for the fatting of stock than the cold months, for then the animals can be better provided for and fed regularly. If the farm operations are to be confined to the few short periods of planting and harvesting, the prospects of making the farm pay will be very much lessened. Even stern winter offers advantages to the farmer in some respects by relieving him of the hurry and bustle incident to the busy growing time, thus enabling him to realize on the stored-up feed by converting it into the more marketable product of beef, pork or mutton. Then again, the manure is to be overhauled, the repairs made and seed assorted and prepared. The farmer who manages rightly is careful to lay by certain work to be done especially in winter, and he will take good pains to have everything in readiness when spring opens. No summer work must interfere with that of winter, and no work will be done in summer that can be done in winter. By thus equalizing time, economy will be practiced. Shelter reduces the cost of food and facilitates the regular farm work during inclement weather.

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It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as Mrs. Martha Coker, Tyler, Tex.; G. G. Rector, Marshall, N. C.; Mrs. Mack Deveau, Noank, Conn.; Archibald Ritchie, Mt. Forest, Ont., Can.; Mrs. C. H. Sweetland, Webster City, Iowa; Ph. J. Brown, Kelispell, Mont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to the Turnock Medical Co., 2467 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book going fully into all the details, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for these free offerings. Do so today sure, for you cannot justly say you are incurable until you have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

Corn as Human Food.

In a recent article Henry Stewart, while urging the increased production of corn, declares against exporting it, saying that our farmers should convert it into higher products—meat, poultry, eggs, butter and cheese. To export raw materials when they may be advanced a step by the exercise of labor or by changing them into any kind of manufactured products, he says, "is not only an indication of the want of good business sense, but of a lower degree of civilization and intelligence, unless, as in our own case with cotton, we have a monopoly of the product and sell only our surplus, without any risk of competition from other nations."

No one will deny Mr. Stewart's contention; but that he should exclude corn from the latter classification seems strange. We certainly have as complete a monopoly of corn (maize) as we have of cotton, and it is only our surplus we may sell. Corn is susceptible to higher food uses than that of mere animal food. It may be used successfully in a countless number of ways in the cuisine of the world, and we owe it to ourselves to encourage this wider and higher use in all ways.

Indeed, we need to cultivate the corn-eating habit right at home, and are assured by the editor of the National Advocate (San Francisco) that if we only knew how to cook corn the increase would come fast enough. He says: "There is a Mexican woman who keeps a little restaurant at Visalia, away down in the San Joaquin valley, who can cook such a meal in such a way that if the United States government had saved the whole $130,000 that it threw away on the free seed fake, and spent every dollar of it in teaching the women of the west and the east to cook these delicious dishes of corn—just common corn—and a few other things that any man with an acre of ground can raise himself, it would have enlarged the use of American corn enough to have warranted the whole expenditure, and at the same time have taught the people how many good things there are to be eaten, if they are cooked right, which any man can raise himself with his own labor."

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

WOODEN SHOES IN AMERICA

The very mention of the idea that wooden shoes are worn in and around Louisville seems a bit preposterous to the modern citizenship of this section, but they must be worn hereabouts—for they are shipped here.

Two hundred pairs of these unique specimens of footwear passed through the Louisville port yesterday. They came directly from Rotterdam, consigned to a local firm. The Hollanders are famous for making and wearing wooden shoes and never lose their desire for wearing them, even when they come to this country. Scattered around in this section there is a pretty good sprinkle of these old-time Dutch, and they must have their wooden shoes. The shoes received yesterday will be disposed of to these foreign-born Dutch.

The shoes are not only unique in their make, but are extremely light. They are worn mostly during the winter and in extreme wet weather. They are made of one piece of wood and there is no such thing as leak in them. There has been but slight change in their make for centuries. —Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE EMANCIPATED WOMAN

The name "emancipated" has often been absurdly applied to the woman who has, or is reputed to have, or fancies she has, a "higher education," whatever that may be. But, in fact, does it not rather belong to the woman who, through the prosperity of her husband, has been emancipated by the employment of servants from all the domestic duties that used to keep her occupied?

The notion that women ought not to work originated in the harem—in the home of the autocracies of the Orient. It has no place in any true civilization. It is destructive of character and degrading. Yet how many women of our influential classes as girls hold, and as wives and mothers practice, the idea that women ought to be supported in a sort of easy-going, rose lined idleness by some man or other?—Baltimore Sun.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

A Helping Hand

Offers Health and Strength To All

To sick, afflicted and suffering men and women, young and old, rich or poor, everywhere this offer is made. It is made by a man who has probably cured more sick, discouraged and hopeless people to regain their health than any other man in the world. He is willing to help every reader of this article who needs his help. No matter how long you have suffered; no matter how many have told you that you were beyond help, Dr. James W. Kidd has cured thousands of such. He has stood the test of time. His name and the fame of his remedies have reached every civilized country. The thousands of grateful patients from all over the world who owe their health and in many cases, their lives to his remarkable skill, is the best evidence of his ability.

It Is Free—Read This Offer

To rich and poor alike. It costs you nothing to satisfy yourself. Thousands have tried and found this hand strong enough to pull them out of the grasp of disease. Why not you? Perhaps you have seen this offer before and read it. That did not help you then. It will not help you now. The habit of delaying has sent many a man or woman to an early grave. Don't delay. Write to Dr. Kidd, describe your case and he will send you a free trial treatment. **Remember, free.** It only costs you two cents for a postage stamp. You can then judge for yourself. Do it today and in a short time you will be one of the thousands who bless the day they wrote to Dr. Kidd. Don't hesitate to tell the doctor all about your case.

Four Hundred Thousand Sick People

have written to Dr. Kidd. Every affliction of the human race in every possible form and stage was represented many times over in these letters. Does experience in four hundred thousand cases mean anything to you? Your home doctor may never have seen a case just like yours. Dr. Kidd has. He and his assistants have had a thousand times as much experience as the ordinary physician. Experience is the best teacher. You can't afford to let some one practice on you. Out of all the vast number who have taken a regular course of Dr. Kidd's treatment eighty per cent have reported immediate benefit A treatment that helps eight out of every ten of the most desperate cases, can you afford to let a chance to try it free go by?

Cures That Seem Wonderful

Dr. Kidd does not claim to do the impossible or miraculous, but nevertheless the cures told of in the many grateful letters received from patients are positively astonishing and marvelous. The following extracts from a few letters tell a vivid story of long suffering and wonderful cures: A. Hinkelman, Lombard, Montana, says: "I suffered from heart trouble since 1892, more than I can describe. Life was miserable. I took treatment from doctors in all parts of the United States without a particle of good. Today I am as well, healthy and sound as any man could wish to be, and owe it all to Dr. Kidd." Mrs. Jane Ash, Chestnut Mound, Tenn., says: "I had rheumatism about thirty years. I could hardly get out of a chair. Fifteen days' use of your treatment cured me."

E. J. Mills, of Woodbine, W. Va., sixty-two years old, a sufferer for ten years from kidney, bladder and stomach trouble, tells of a remarkable cure: "When I began your treatment I could hardly turn myself in bed; I was nearly paralyzed in my left side. I am entirely cured." More remarkable still is the case of S. V. Corley, Kestler, Ala., who says: "My condition was such that the case baffled the skill of local doctors, and I was given up by my friends and family. After seven days' treatment, I am able to eat heartily, ride horseback, perform manual labor of any kind. I know that I am cured, and I thank Dr. Kidd for my recovery." Hundreds of letters of this kind from men and women cured of rheumatism, kidney trouble, heart disease, partial paralysis, bladder troubles, stomach and bowel troubles, piles, catarrh, bronchitis, weak lungs, asthma, chronic coughs, nervousness, female troubles, lumbago, skin diseases, scrofula, impure blood, general debility, etc., prove the doctor's remarkable ability.

Free to All

The doctor's generous nature, his sense of fairness and his faith in his remedies are clearly shown by his liberal offer to send a free treatment. Nothing that he would say, the highest words of praise from others could not possibly convince every sufferer. But when he offers absolutely free, to every applicant a trial treatment, this should remove all doubt. If you are afflicted sick or suffering in any way, give him a chance to cure you. Don't delay because you think your case incurable. He has cured hundreds of such cases. You can't afford to doubt. You can't lose anything. You have everything to gain. Write today and give the doctor a description of your case, or tell him what you want to be cured of. You will receive the free treatment by return mail, postage paid. Address Dr. James W. Kidd, Box 223, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Legal Tender Coins.

To what extent are the small coins—one cent, five cent, dimes, twenty-five cent, fifty cent and one dollar pieces—legal tender in the payment of debts between persons in the United States?—B. M., Botsford, W. Va.

The silver dollar of standard weight is a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when expressly mentioned in the contract. The silver coins of smaller denominations than one dollar are a legal tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of dues, public and privtet. The five-cent, three-cent and one-cent pieces are legal tender to the amount of twenty-five cents in one payment.

The Eagle as an Emblem.

May I consume your valuable time in asking you to give the origin of the picture of the eagle on the Republican ticket. Also, why is it on the seal of the United States?—C. C. S., Byington, Tenn.

No particular significance is attached to the eagle as it is found on political ballots. The Australian ballot law requires some symbol at the head of each party ticket. When it came to the adoption of emblems the Republicans, who had long before made use of the "national bird" for party significance, naturally selected it. The object, of course, in having a party emblem on the ballot is for the quick recognition of the various party ticket, and that the illiterate may readily distinguish between them. The eagle's appearance on the great seal of the United States is a matter of early history. After the signing of the Declaration of Independence a committee was appointed to adopt a seal. Many designs were submitted, but the one bearing the eagle was adopted, the explanation at the time being made that "the escutcheon, borne on the breast of the American eagle, without any other support, denotes that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtues." Changes from the original design of the great seal have been made at times, but all have retained the sybolical eagle. In 1903 President Roosevelt ordered a new seal, which is considered the "most artistic landmark of the nations."

Secret Societies.

Please answer the following in the next issue of The Blade: When, where and by whom were the following secret societies founded? Knights of Pythias, Masonic, Modern Woodmen of America, Odd Fellows and Grance? What is the present membership of each?—B. E. K., Bloomingburg, O.

The Masonic Grand lodges of North America, according to the latest statistics are credited with a membership of 997,168. The history of the Masonic order is too long a story to print in the Bureau. It is asserted that the premier Grand Lodge of England, organized June 24, 1717, is the mother of all regular Masonic lodges of the three-craft degree. History recites that it was introduced into England 926 A. D., by Prince Edwin. Masonic writers have declared that the possible origin of the society belongs to the remote ages of the past. Whether these theories have any basis in fact, they have nevertheless been perpetuated.

Justus Henry Rathbone and four associates organized the Knights of Pythias at Washington, D. C., Feruary 19, 1864. Rathbone was the accredited founder. He died in 1889, the mebership of that order at that time being more than 300,000, while at the present it reaches near the 600,000 mark.

The origin of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is not clearly given. It is known as an historical fact that a society grew up in England during the eighteenth century and almost rivaled in numbers and influence the Masonic fraternity. It was designated the Ancient and Most Noble Order of Bucks. But the Bucks began to decline, and by 1775 had passed out of existence. It is supposed that the order furnished the nucleus of the Odd Fellows. It is recorded that George IV of England, while prince of Wales, became a member of the Odd Fellows prior to 1786, and this is the first authentic reference to the Odd Fellow society by that name. The earliest ritual extand is dated 1797, and was used by the Patriotic Order. From English contemporary history it appears that an Improved Order existed prior to this, and had the title of the Most Noble Grand for the presiding officer. Lodge No. 1 of the order of Odd Fellows was instituted in New York city, December 26, 1806. Washington Lodge, of Baltimore, was organized in 1819 by Thomas Wildey, who had come to the United States from England the previous year. He had been affiliated with one of the branches of the order in England. He was recognized and his memory is revered as the founder of Odd Fellowship in America. The number of persons identified with the order has passed the million mark.

The Modern Woodmen of America was founded in 1883. The fraternity has between seven and eight hundred thousand members.

The Grangers, or Patrons of Husbandry, form an association organized in 1867, by O. H. Kelley, who was employed in the agricultural department, and had been sent the previous year to investigate the conditions of agriculture in the south. The Grange was conceived as a means of benefiting the farmer. In 1875 the membership had grown to 1,500,000, but it has been largely diminished since that time through loss of members to the Farmers' Alliance and Populist party.

United States Secret Service.

Does the government maintain a secret police in all foreign capitals.—J. W. L., Eugene, Ore.

The United States secret service is a bureau of the treasury department, organized in 1864, and was a direct result of the assassination of President Lincoln. There are 28 secret service districts throughout the country, and some of the men engaged in the service are stationed in foreign countries. The bureau was not created by law nor recognized by congress by special expense appropriations. Since 1865 secret service officers have invariably accompanied the President upon his journeys and when absent from the White House. The chief work of the bureau, however, is the detection of counterfeiters, while so-called revenue officers are constantly engaged in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and other states, looking out for the illicit distilling of liquor.

The Baptist Church.

Was John the Baptist the founder of the Baptist church? If not, who was?—C. M. R., Mound City, Kan.

John the Baptist was born five years before Christ. The first religious body of Baptists, from which the many existing divisions sprung, at different times, originated early in the 17th century. This statement of historical fact will be sufficient answer to your question. It might be added, however, that the man most prominently identified with the original Baptist organization was John Smyth, who headed the Separatist movement in England. The first Baptist church in America was of independent origin, and was founded by Roger Williams.

Benedict Arnold.

Will you please give me a brief sektch of the life of Benedict Arnold as far as the year 1776. Be sure and give where he was born and also where he died.—O. B. V., Hazardville, Tenn.

The name of Benedict Arnold, has become, to all intents and purposes, a synonym for traitor. A sketch covering his life to the year 1776 leaves out the deed which rendered him hateful to the American people, and made him unpopular with those whom he sought to serve. He was born at Norwich, Conn., January 14, 1741, and died in London, England, June 14, 1801, a worn-out unhappy man, at the age of 60 years. Arnold's career as an American general up to the time of his historical blunder, was one of brilliant achievement. No general of those days did more for the salvation of the country. Perhaps it is that which makes his crime—that of undertaikng to overthrow what he had done so much to save—appear more heinous. That he had cause for grievance against congress is without question. A brief sketch, such as the above inquirer requests, is insufficient to detail the many achievements of Arnold or to recount the ups and downs of his soldier experience. Congress had passed promotions over his head, and he was subjected to many slights that would cut deeply into the soul of a less impetuous man than he. These things are not recounted here in an effort to defend him. Patience and forbearance on his part would have brought him in the end the share of glory that his magnificent service for his country entitled him. Smarting under the disgrace of a court-martial, Arnold conceived the idea that he would end the whole war by one move, for the execution of which he asked Washington for the command of West Point, the key to the Hudson. The request being granted, Arnold lost no time in allying himself with the English. His proclamation, in which he attempted to justify himself and asked others to desert the American cause, was followed by the British making a brigadier-general. In June, 1781, he began fighting those with whom he had fought. This was the beginning of the end of the traitor. It is not necessary to follow him through the succeeding years of his life, which were blighted completely. He died with a full realization of the blunder he had made.

Thomas Paine.

Please give a brief biography of Thomas Paine. Is it true that Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine were the authors of the Declaration of Independence?—S. R. W., Marietta, O.

Practically all of the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, who was chosen for that work by the committee appointed to draft the document. Thomas Paine's celebrated pamphlet, "Common Sense," is given the credit of having aroused public sentiment in favor of the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. Only two years before the appearance of "Common Sense" its vigorous and verile author had arrived in America from England. In 1777 he received the office of secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and while holding this office he began the publication of a series of political appeals called "The Crisis." It was in the first number of this publication that the memorable sentence, "These are the times that try men's souls," appeared. Upon the charge that he had divulged official secrets, Paine was forced to resign his secretaryship in 1779. In vindication of him Pennsylvania soon made him clerk of the assembly. In 1789 Paine went to Europe, where he wrote his "Rights of Man." The second part was published in 1792, which brought about the prosecution of the author. While the trial was pending Paine was chosen a member of the National Convention for the department of Calais, and, making his escape, he went to France. On the trial of Louis XVI. Paine voted against the sentence of death and proposed his imprisonment during the war and banishment to the United States afterward. This was offensive to the Jacobins and resulted in Paine's exclusion from the convention and he was soon arrested and sent to prison. Meanwhile Paine had finished his celebrated "Age of Reason." On the fall of Robespierre he was released and in 1795 published a second part of "Age of Reason;" in 1807 the third part appeared. Fearing capture, Paine, in 1802, embarked for America. He died in New York in 1809, and was buried on his farm, but his remains were eventually taken to England, where he was born.

Voting Machines.

Will you please give a description of the working of a voting machine?—J. G. J., Westboro, Mo.

There are a number of voting machines. One that is being much used has an upright keyboard, on which the party rows of candidates and keys therefor are arranged in horizontal lines, with the lines of the offices transverse thereto. At the end of each party row a lever, provided by means of which all of the keys of that party row may be moved together to a voting position over the names of the candidates nominated by that party, or the keys may be moved separately to a voting position over the names of the candidates for which the voter desires to vote. Before the voter can arrange his ticket he must enter the booth and close the curtain around him to shield himself from the public, after which he pulls either party lever for a straight ticket or a releasing lever to unlock the keys to enable him to prepare his ballot independently. The machine affords the voter an opportunity to cast a straight party ticket, a split ticket, to correct mistakes, to vote for candidates not in nomination and gives him all the facilities to cast a legal vote, which is sure tobe counted as he indicates. By opening the curtain he counts his vote and sets the machine for the next voter. The total vote for each candidate is given at once at the close of the polls. The machine is also equipped with lockouts which are operated by the election officers to prevent particular voters from voting for candidates for officers for whom they are not entitled to vote. There is a counter on the machine which counts up to 1,000,000,000 and cannot be reset. Voting machines are used in the states of New York, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, New Jersey and California. Their adoption in Colorado is now being discussed. The first voting machine was used at Lockport, N. Y., in 1892.

Helen Adams Keller.

Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper in regard to Helen Keller, and is she really deaf, dumb and blind? Please give me a sketch of her life.—F. G. B., Petersburg, Va.

The newspapers and magazines have printed so much about Helen Adams Keller that a question concerning her at this time was unlooked for. This remarkable woman is a blind deaf-mute. She was born at Tuscumbia, Ala., in 1880. She lost sight and hearing at the age of 19 months, as the result of illness. When she was six years old Miss Annie M. Sullivan, of Boston, was sent to teach her. Miss Sullivan began her work by putting the child in possession of the manual alphabet. A doll was chosen to begin with, and with the doll on the child's lap the finger letters d-o-l-l were formed. This was the beginning of Helen Keller's education. When she was eight years old she was taken to Boston, where she could have the advantage of all the appliances and embossed books that a school for the blind affords. From this time the progress made by the afflicted girl became the marvel of the world. She learned to read German and Greek words as readily as English, and she took delight in picking up and using French and Greek phrases, and when later she took up these languages she advanced without apparent effort. But the girl's greatest achievement was in learning to speak. Her only means of learning the positions of the vocal organ in speech was to put her fingers on the lips, tongue, teeth and throat of the speaker. At the end of ten lessons she could articulate so well that she could carry on an intelligible and audible conversation, having communication addressed to her spelled into her hand by the manual alphabet. She has since learned to read from the lips and throat of a speaker by placing her fingers slightly on them, so that anyone sitting near her can converse with her just as though she could both hear and see. When Miss Keller was 16 years old she entered the Cambridge School for Girls, Miss Sullivan accompanying her. There she took the course preparatory to entering Radcliffe college. At the end of one year she took the regular examination, in the history of Greece and Rome, in English, in Latin, in elementary French, in elementary German and in advanced German, writing her answers and translations on an ordinary typewriter. She passed the tests on every subject, taking honors in English. It is not to be wondered at that this girl's educational life, which reads like a romance, should appear incredible to many persons. She has been declared "a genius, a prodigy, a phenomenon."

The Virginia Debt.

Will the editor of the Bureau please give an explanation of the Virginia debt, and upon what grounds the "Old Dominion" claims that West Virginia is entitled to pay a portion of said debt.—M. A. V., Ungers Store, W. Va.

Following Virginia's readmission to the Union, Jan. 26, 1870, trouble arose over legislation respecting the state debt. By a bill passed in 1871 two-thirds of the state debt was funded into bonds. The remaining one-third was held to be the share of West Virginia, but that state refused to admit the obligation and has never assumed it.

Hamilton's Financial Politics.

What were Hamilton's financial policies? Tell what each was, and where were they started?—H. K., Akron, O.

Your question is categorical, requiring a categorical answer. The Bureau editor is tempted not to reply, for the reason that it has the odor of the school room attached to it, and it is not the object of the Bureau to take up the burden of the pupil, who can learn and retain more information by digging it out himself than by having somebody prepare his answers for him. If the writer of the above query is a schoolboy, as we suspect he is, he has sources of information that will supply him with what he wants. Do not ask the Bureau questions that your teacher or the county teachers' examining board expect you to know from the study of your own school books. The average general reader knows that Alexander Hamilton was President Washington's secretary of the treasury, and that he became a great power in shaping the financial destinies of the new republic. He helped construct the administration framework of the United States. He organized the treasury department as in the main it exists today; he created sound finance and national prosperity; he induced congress to assume the state debts, and thereby helped solidify the Union; he framed a system of national taxation; created, on a small scale, the protective tariff, and devised the United States bank, a useful institution at the time of its existence.

Slavery in the United States.

Please inform me through the columns of your paper in what year and what state was slavery introduced, and by whom?—J. G., Genesee, Idaho.

In 1517 Las Casas, a Spanish divine, suggested that negroes be imported into the West Indies from Africa, to save the unhappy Indians, who could not survive the hard work required of them. This was the beginning of the African slave trade to the Spanish and Portuguese possessions. Sir John Hawkins led the English adventurers in engaging in the slave business. The first English continental colony to buy negro slaves was Virginia, where, in 1619, a Dutch ship of war exchanged slaves for provisions. While this was the beginning of negro slavery in the United States, it did not become of great importance until the 17th century.

Eugene V. Debs.

Could you give me a sketch of the life of Eugene Debs in the question department of your valuable paper? Why did McClure's magazine give Cleveland space to give the Pullman argument of 1892 and refuse Debs space in which to give the argument of the proletariat?—A. L. H., Carthage, N. Y.

Eugene V. Debs is an Indiana product, having been born at Terre Haute, that state, in 1855. Today he is prominent as a Socialist, being, as you doubtless remember, that party's nominee for president last fall. Debs was at one time a railroad fireman. He was elected to the Indiana legislature in 1885. Later he became an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and, from 1893 to 1897, was president of the American Railway Union. He conducted the Chicago strike of 1893, and was sent to jail for contempt because of his management of the same. Since 1897 he has been prominently identified with the Socialists. The second part of your query demands no answer from us. It is the business of the editor of McClures's, not ours. An editor has control of his own columns, with the unquestioned right to accept or reject matter as he sees fit.

Waterwitching.

I have just read a magazine article in which the writer claims that waterwitching is not a humbug, but a reality. I have always believed that it is a relic of the dark ages without any virtue attached to it. Will you please tell us how and when the practice originated?—J. R. O., Earleyville, Tenn.

The use of the divining rod to locate springs and veins of water below the surface of the earth may be traced as far back as the eleventh century. It is still in use today by many who pretend to be able to locate water through it. It does no particular harm to believe in it, but its practical use is scarcely worth credence. Any failure to locate a good well of water by the divining rod, if the manipulator knows his business, may easily be explained by declaration that it was not dug deep enough. This is always a plausible reason for failure, for water is pretty certain to be found if the earth is penetrated to sufficient depth. We have seen so many wells on our farms in such inconvenient places that we have been led to believe that the man with a divining rod was on hand when it was located. The better and more sensible plan would have been to select the most serviceable place for the well and then dig.

Oom Paul Kruger.

Please give a sketch of Oom Paul Kruger.—H. H., Mechanic, N. C.

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, the former president of the South African republic died at Clarens, Switzerland, July 14, 1904, at the age of 78 years. The public learned so much concerning this notable man's life during the recent Boer war that a request for information at this time comes unexpectedly. He was born at Colesberg, Cape Colony, and at the age of 11, accompanied his parents in the "great trek" of Boers—whom the British had antagonized—from their native land. This movement led to the colonization by Boers of Natal, the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. Mr. Kruger and his parents resided for a time in the Orange Free State, but they ultimately made their home north of the river Vaal. At the age of 16 Kruger became an assistant and then a field coronet and from that time was either connected with the military or the civil government of the Transvaal. He forged to the front rapidly, and in 1863 became commandant general. In 1877, when the Transvaal was annexed to the British territories, Kruger was vice president under President Burgers. Upon the reorganization of the Boer government, in 1880, he again took the office of vice president and took a prominent part in the wor of 1880-1. He was elected president in 1883 and re-elected in 1888, 1893 and 1898. In the second war with Great Britain, still fresh in the memory of newspaper readers, Kruger remained in the country till the fall of Pretoria, June 5, 1900, and finally took up his residence in Holland. He was a man of great force of character. Of his wealth there is little that can be definitely stated. It has been placed at fabulous figures and again he has been reported to have lost nearly all in the war. This, however, is not fully credited. Since his death Kruger's remains have been buried in the Transvaal country.

Legal Holidays.

C. J. L., Fostoria, O.: Except in the District of Columbia and the territories legal holidays are created by state statute. A legal holiday is appointed by law to be kept with regard to the closing of public offices, and in the suspension of judicial proceedings and general business. Negotiable paper is also affected by a legal holiday as it is by Sunday. There is no such thing as a national holiday in the United States, not even the Fourth of July. The Fifty-third congress passed an act making Labor day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and various states have followed with a similar act. The proclamation of the President designating Thanksgiving as a legal holiday makes it such only in the District of Columbia and the territories. New Year's day is a legal holiday in all the states except Massachusetts, Mississippi and New Hampshire. Washington's birthday is a legal holiday in all the states except Mississippi. The Fourth of July in all the states and territories. Christmas the same.

The Colossus of Rhodes.

Please give me, through the Question Bureau, a description of the Colossus of Rhodes, how and for what purpose it was built and the size.—G. L. K., Blissfield, Mich.

There is much fable and little fact concerning the Colossus of Rhodes. It is popularly believed to have been a statue of gigantic size, of bronze, erected at Rhodes to represent Apollo and was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. It is said by some to have been 70 cubits, or 105 feet, high. Others estimated its height at 80 cubits. It stood astride the mouth of the port, so that ships could pass between its legs; this according to fable. The facts are that it stood on one side of the entrance of the port. The statue was overthrown by an earthquake, 224 B. C., after standing about fifty-six years, and the fragments lay where they fell about a thousand years.

Miscellaneous.

C. A. C., Glenford, O.: Gen. Lafayette C. Baker died July 2, 1868, the year his book, "History of the United States Secret Service" was published.

A. R., Rudd, Ia.; Booker T. Washington is unquestionably the foremost negro educator in the country today. He is at the head of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, located at Tuskegee, Ala. It has grown from the dimensions of a log cabin to an institution of 62 buildings, with 2,325 acres of land, 150 instructors and 1,500 students.

J. B., Danville, Ill.: The moon shines with reflected light, and its appearance therefore varies according to the amount of illuminated surface visible to us, depending upon its position relative to the sun.

W. B., Jerry's Run, W. Va.: Write to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

E. M. L., North River Mills, W. Va.: The capital of Wisconsin is Madison.

L. P., Littleton, W. Va.: Widows of soldiers are entitled to no rights under the homestead laws not granted to others.

A. J. H. N. Nobleboro, Me.: The Bureau will not publish old poems. We do not know author of the one you mention.

F. W. D., Oberlin, O.: We do not know what religious publication is the oldest.

L. A. C., Drakesboro, Ky.: We have no facts with reference to women caricaturists and their salaries.

M. P., West Baden, Ind.: Golf is of Dutch origin, but is generally identified with scotland, where it was played as early as the fourteenth century.

J. C., Quincy, O.: We know nothing of the book, and under no circumstances do the rules of the Bureau allow us to give addresses.

T. J. P., Naples, N. Y.: We know of no such law. You should consult an attorney familiar with the matter.

F. M. D., Nodaway, Ia.: The poison of a rattlesnake is a modified saliva, with an acid reaction, neutralizable by an alkali, and is harmless when swallowed, if there is no lesion of the mucous membrane. You will nevertheless recognize the extreme danger of swallowing the poison. The poison of some spiders is more deadly than that of some poisonous snakes.

W. E G., Leavenworth, Wash.: Not of sufficient general importance to justify time and space reply would require.

C. A. B. Bonami, W. Va.: Address an enquiry to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

M. L. T., Willet, N. Y.: Here is one formula for flash powder: Potass nitrate, 1 part; magnesium powder, 1 part. Another is: Potass nitrate, 12 parts; potass perchlorate, 12 parts; magnesium powder, 16 parts. There is great danger in handling, and we would advise you to purchase powder prepared for use.

W. M. O., Jaskcontown, O.: Your question is a good one for some debating society. We can't discuss both sides of it in the Bureau. We haven't the required space.

D. R. S., Bristol, Ind.: We do not know how many millionaires there are in the United States.

J. A. M., Chautauqua, Kan.: We know of no Socialists holding office. The story that they agree to resign if not satisfactory sounds like a bit of folderol without any foundation in fact. A man cannot resign an office he does not hold, and any ante-election agreement to do so might bind him morally, but not legally.

H. S., Pennville, Ind.: To learn where there is government land to be taken up address a letter to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

B. F. F., Vicksburg, Mich.: If there is gold in sea water nobody has demonstrated it as yet. The stories told of such partake largely of the fake order. People have, at different times, been defrauded by the sea water gold swindle.

F. H. D., Oberlin, O.: The question is too technical for answer here. See some practical builder.

T. J. F., Saulsbury, Tenn.: The cornerstones of public buildings are not always laid in the southeast corner of said buildings. The most prominent corner is usually selected.

J. H. B., Battle Creek, Mich.: We told you in a previous issue that "a patent gives the holder the exclusive right to manufacture, use and sell" the patented article. Further explanation would seem unnecessary. That is the law in a nutshell, and it means just what it says.

U. B. V., Lampoe, Cal.: There are thousands of acres of swamp land in Minnesota waiting to be reclaimed to agricultural purposes. The drainage system of the state, which is as yet in its infancy, has already reclaimed much land, the value of which has increased from $2 to $10 an acre.

G. G. W., Urbana, Ill.: If you will read the rules closely you will see why we cannot answer your query.

W. H. S., West Springfield, Pa.: Published a brief sketch of Churchhill, December 22. That is all we know of him. Cannot repeat.

C. L. S., Senecaville, O.: A "regius professor" is a reader of lectures in a university. There is no end to the list of professors and we cannot undertake to give them all here.

B. H. I., Benton, Ky.: If a rural carrier puts mail in the wrong man's box it is the carrier who is to blame, of course, and should deliver it to the right person.

C. F. H., Boody, Ill.: We know nothing of the big wagon at the world's fair. Furthermore, this department cannot devote space to the settlement of uninteresting disputes.

G. H., Ribolt, Ky.: In the event of the impeachment or removal of Andrew Johnson from the presidency, congress would have used power granted by the constitution to provide for his successor, there being no vice president. Now, however, such provision for such emergency has been made through the presidential act, passed by the Forty-Ninth congress. The Bureau has given this law and made references to it a number of times.

W. T. S., Benwood, W. Va.: You ask a theoretical question. The Bureau is not the place to discuss the government ownership of railroads. Anything that can be said on the subject would be only a matter of opinion, while the chief purpose of this column is to present facts.

G. F. J., Edmonds, N. C.: Melville W. Fuller is chief justice of the United States supreme court. He was born in Maine, but became a resident of Chicago in 1856. He was appointed to the supreme bench by President Cleveland in 1888. He has now about reached the age limit, and there is a probability of his early retirement.

G. J. W., Ft. Missoula, Mont.: The salaries of postmasters are based on the amount of business done at the respective offices.

J. C. H., Smithfield, O.: The maiden name of Jefferson Davis' wife was Taylor. She was the daughter of Zachary Taylor and was married to Davis after a romantic elopement.

F. S., Deweyville, Utah: You ask, "What has been done with the Spanish war?" Assuming that you know that it began and ended more than six years ago, your question remains unintelligible. The old battleship Maine is still on the bottom of Havana harbor. Some of the ships at Manila Bay have been raised.

C. A. H., Westfield, Ia.: Yes, W. S. Taylor was at the Philadelphia convention. Requisition papers have been refused in his case because of the political sentiment against him in Kentucky, where it is believed he would not receive justice.

A. S. S., Camden, Mich.: The new United States soldiers' uniform is a shade of olive. We believe it is intended for summer wear, and is not now in use. The Japanese uniform is a dark blue, with yellow trimmings.

J. W. B., Pennsboro, W. Va.: We are told that circumcision was peculiarly, though not exclusively, a Jewish rite. "It was enjoined upon Abraham, the father of the nation, by God, at the institution, and is the token of the covenant, which assured to him and his descendants the promise of the Messiah. It was thus made a necessary condition of Jewish nationality." We have quoted above Biblical history. We cannot add anything in the way of opinion.

C. K. F., Adelphia, Va.: For information concerning the opening of reservations, where land may be homesteaded, etc., write to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C. It would occupy more time than the Bureau can devote to the subject to search for the information that is almost daily required concerning these matters.

D. E. H., Yeager, W. Va.: We have not the technical knowledge required to answer your question.

D. W. W., Bunker Hill, Ill.: We have not the data and information at hand to reply to your query. Furthermore, it is not of general interest.

R. U., Wauseon, O.: In round numbers the railroad employes in the United States may be safely placed at a million, with the possibility of their exceeding that number by a hundred and fifty thousand, more or less. The assets of the steam railroads operated in the United States will reach fourteen billion dollars. Have not the figures at hand to show per cent of roads operated by receivers.

SENDS SPECIAL MESSAGE

President Transmits the Santo Domingo Agreement.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The message from the President, transmitting to the senate a protocol of an agreement between the United States and the Dominican government, providing for the collection and disbursement by the United States of the customs revenues of the Dominican republic, was today ordered made public, together with the protocol, a letter from John B. Moore, formerly assistant secretary of state, which gives a statement regarding the award under the former protocol, and the award of the commission which settled the claims of the San Domingo Improvement company. The senate went into executive session immediately after morning business, at which time this action was taken.

The message is of nearly 4,000 words, and was read in full to the senate. It is largely a discussion of the rights and duties of the United States under the Monroe doctrine, and the President says the protocol affords a practical test of the efficiency of the United States government in maintaiinng the doctrine. In beginning his message the President says that conditions in San Domingo have been growing steadily worse for many years and debts have been contracted beyond the power of the republic to pay. Certain foreign countries, he says, have felt themselves aggrieved because of the nonpayment of debts due their citizens and have felt that the only way they could ever get any guarantee of payment would be by acquisition of territory or taking charge of the customs affairs of the republic. It is pointed out by the President that the Monroe doctrine would prohibit any foreign government from stepping in and he says those who profit by this doctrine must accept certain responsibilities along with the rights it confers. He says further:

"The justification for the United States taking this burden and incurring this responsibility is to be found in the fact that it is incompatible with international equity for the United States to refuse to allow other powers to take the only means at their disposal of satisfying the claims of their creditors and yet to refuse, itself, to take any such steps."

An especial point is made by the President that this government does not propose to take any part of San Domingo or to exercise any other control over the island save what is necessary to its financial rehabilitation in connection with the collection of revenue, part of which will be turned over to the government to meet the necessary expense of running it and part of which will be distributed pro rata among the creditors of the republic upon a basis of absolute equity.

Discussing the course aggrieved nations may take against American republica without interference with the Monroe doctrine the President says any action may be taken which "does not take the shape of interference with their form of government or of the despoilment of their territory under any disguise.

"But, short of this, when the question is one of a money claim, the only way which remain, finally to collect it is a blockade, or bombardment, or the seizure of the custom houses, and this means, as has been said above, what is in effect a possession, even though only temporary possession, of territory. The United States then becomes a party in interest because under the Monroe doctrine it can not see any European power seize and permanently occupy the territory of one of these republics; and yet such seizure of territory, disguised or undisguised, may eventually offer the only way in which the power in question can collect any debts, unless there is interference on the part of the United States.

"There are governments which do sometimes take energetic action for the protection of their subjects in the enforcement of merely contractual claims and thereupon American concessionaries, supported by powerful influences, make loud appeal to the United States government in similar cases for similar action. They complain that in the actual posture of affairs their valuable properties are practically confiscated, that American enterprise is paralyzed and that unless they are fully protected, even by the enforcement of their merely contractual rights, it means the abandonment to the subjects of other governments of the interests of American trade and commerce through the sacrifice of their investments by excessive taxes imposed in violation of contract and by other devices and the sacrifice of the output of their mines and other industries, and even of their railway and shipping interests, which they have established in connection with the exploitation of their concessions. The attempted solution of the complex problem by the ordinary methods of diplomacy reacts injuriously upon the United States government itself and in a measure paralyzes the action of the executive in the direction of a sound and consistent policy."

The Sunday School.

A DAILY BREAD PROBLEM.

The International Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 26 is "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes." John 6:1-14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The bread and butter question is the uppermost concern of nearly everybody. Sometimes men rebel at having to spend their best powers merely for the physical maintenance of themselves and families; yet no amount of philosophizing can place us beyond the necessity for eating, drinking, wearing clothes. Indeed, the great Teacher never despised this phase of life, as so many lesser teachers have done. He was rebuked by the pharisaical because he came eating and drinking, but it is this very humanness of Jesus which accounts for his syhpathetic nearness to plain people.

In the present instance it was the plebeian hunger of a rabble of improvident people which evoked one of the greatest miracles of Christ's ministry. The followers of Jesus were rather disdainful toward this curious multitude; they would have thrown them back on their own resources, letting them pay for their heedlessness by the pangs of hunger. Not so with Jesus. He takes people as they are. His teachings are not based on a mere hypothetical state of society and imaginary ideal. Just as he finds men with all their sin and folly and weakness, he accepts them and gently tries to conform them to his own standards. A newspaper the other day quoted the text, "He is kind to the unthankful and to the evil," but, by a printer's error, it rendered, "He is kind to the unthoughtful." The newspaper version of the Scripture is illustrated by this miracle.

Close to the Madding Crowd.

Geniuses are generally believed to be annoyed by people. I have seen Paderewski greet a cheering, frantic audience, eagerly demanding encores, with a bow and a smile in which I could read nothing but disdain and cynicism. Not so the Teacher of the gentle heart, whose wonders caused the mob to pursue him even into his retreat across the sea of Galilee. He sought rest and seclusion, but they would not permit it. Did the weary Christ complain? Knowing the idle and cheap motives that moved them, did he express the contempt for popular clamor that has been heard from the lips of so many leaders of men? Far from it. His only sentiment was compassion. To him they were like sheep without a shepherd, and as a woman with a mother's heart wants to take to her arms every baby she meets so Jesus longed to comfort and help these needy ones.

The phenomenon of the crowd is an interesting study. Whom do men follow? Why does one preacher fill the very aisles of his church, while another preaches to empty pews? Why is one girl always the center of a company; one young man the leader of his fellows? Jesus attracted crowds. Usually, as this time, they were but crowds of the happy-go-lucky common people, who, as in this case, followed him as small boys follow a circus parade, without thought of the inevitable hunger or of the journey home again.

Accounting for the Crowds.

Three reasons may be given for the multitude which attended the Master. First, He brought things to pass. It was the miracles that created the following. The social lion of today is the man or woman who has done things—won a football game, explored a jungle, written a book, made new music, or fought brave battles. The ever-true recipe for recognition, to be commended to all who think themselves unappreciated, is simply to do something. The busy, ministering church gets the people.

Jesus had something to give. It is the givers and not the getters whom the world follows. A man must make himself bread, as food for his fellows, if he is to do the world service. Who follows in the train of Christ must be prepared to offer himself a sacrifice to the selfish and the unthankful, for "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The crowd is always hungry; that is the third reason. All the restless, moving to and fro of the multitude, today agog over "the simple life;" tomorrow enrapt by jiu-jitsu, simply betokens the deep inarticulate desire of humanity for something which it has not. This is the real explanation of the success of all the queer crazes and cults which have their day and disappear; the world is spirit-hungry; it wants the bread of heaven which will satisfy.

A Good Partner.

One of the standing heads in every newspaper office is "Dissolution of Partnership." Men find it hard to pull together; ability to work with other persons is one of the most difficult of arts. The tactful Jesus possessed it. He was—and is—the best of partners. When he saw the scrape into which this hungry rabble had got itself, he did not issue orders right and left, regardless. He called his disciples into counsel, though "he himself knew what he would do." He did not need the conference, but they did.

So the men began to speak up. Philip, the cautious, far-seeing, canny helper—would that every philanthropic enterprise had a Philip—counted up the cost of feeding this hungry mob, and showed the utter impossibility of the task. He was an indispensable member of the company; a brake upon, say, the impulsive Peter and the dreamy, "impractical" John.

Then up spoke the humble diffident Andrew, who was content always to play the part of a connecting link, but whose faith was mighty. He trusted Jesus wonderfully. So he brought the report, after mingling with the crowd, that there was present a small boy with five barley loaves and two small fishes. He did not exactly see the bearing of this fact upon the general problem; still, it was his way to trustfully turn over everything to the Master. Shrewdness and worldly-wisdom is well, but child-like faith is better. May the church never lose her Andrew.

Enter the Small Boy.

The irrepressible, ubiquitous small boy was in the crowd, as a matter of course. How he came to be there—what errand or day's fishing or pleasuring was interrupted, who can tell? The lunch suggests an outing. In that crowd the boy was in the background; the twentieth century boy had not yet arrived, and parents and adults possessed clearly-defined rights. Today the boy has come to his own; we make him the center of our concern; our great books are written for and about him, and our church adds even a gymnasium, if only thereby the boy may be won.

The boy asks much, but he gives more. It is to him that hungry society looks for its loaves and fishes. His store today will be the world's staple tomorrow. Upon the impressions, thoughts and deeds, which he now is shaping into a character depends the nature of the world a few years hence. So we may rejoice that in this age, as it was on the hillside by the Galilee twenty centuries ago, the boy is going into partnership with Jesus. The wholesomeness, naturalness and necessity of a genuine religious life for youth is now seen more clearly than ever before.

This lad, with five flat barley cakes and two small fishes—merely enough food, apparently, to take the edge off the boy's appetite—was the point about which the miracle revolved. His little became all-sufficient in the wonder-working hands of Jesus—blessed parable of self-dedication. It is of interest to look around us, and back over history, at the way in which Christ has been multiplying the littles. The other evening I stood in a new chapel, before more than seven hundred people, a happy, worshipful, homogenous congregation. Alongside of that building were the foundations of a great church—in course of erection. After the service I was shown, framed and hanging on the wall, a penny surrounded by an inscription, and they told me that that penny, the gift of a trustful child, was the beginning of all the great work that has grown up within a few years.

A Miracle of Multiplication.

With the boy's small store in his hand, Jesus had the 5,000 men, beside women and children, seated in systematic array on the grass. Christ followed the law of orderly operation which he had written in nature. Then he sent the disciples out with the food which he had blessed, and which, in his hands, multiplied miraculously. It was a wonderful "sign" which the hungry multitude beheld, and it must have suggested strange and reverent thoughts to them. A task that would have taxed an army's commissariat had been accomplished by the simple exercise of supernatural power. What a host of witnesses to the Lord's divinity the act created!

The cups that God gives all run over. He bestows "more abundantly." As the Saviour lavished himself without stint, so all of the divine benefactions are enough and to spare. Twelve portions of the unused head, still suitable for food, were gathered up—a leson in thrift—after all had eaten enough. Scientists figure on the ultimate failure of the world's supply of food and heat and light, but they are leaving God out of the calculation. This world will last, with necessities in abundance. The most daring man of science has never attempted to apply a measuring rod to God's spiritual gifts. The "my grace is sufficient" is comprehensive. It is enough to set a nation afire with religion, as it is now doing in Wales, and to sustain the feeblest saint in the most hostile environment. Man never reaches that limit of God's resources.

Shopping in Utah.

A smartly dressed young lady went to Neill's drug store the other day and asked Martin Thorsen to give her a sponge bath right quick. Observing the rich, red color mounting to Martin's face, she corrected her speech and said: "Oh, I meant to say a bath sponge."—Richfield (Utah) Sun.

Mrs. Senator Smoot.

Senator Smoot says that one wife is all he wants. Perhaps Mrs. Smoot is one of the kind who are discouragers of further matrimony. If she is, she deserves a medal of honor under the circumstances.

Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous, therefore this remedy is of the most vital interest to Asthmatic sufferers.

Mr. Thos. Phillips, No. 267 Middle St., **Pawtucket, R. I.**, writes May 9th, I thank God and the Kola Importing Co. for my cure of Asthma after I had given up hopes of getting cured. **Mrs. Maggie Gardner**, of Ackworth, Iowa, writes May 6th, suffered for several years with Asthma and could get no relief, but the Kola Compound permanently cured me. **Mr. C. J. Case**, Johnsonville, N. Y., writes May 5th, the Kola Compound proved a God-send to me, as it cured me of Asthma in the worst form, and I had suffered with it from childhood. **Mr. E. Aldrich**, 391 Mill St., **Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**, a prominent citizen, writes, my son suffered with Asthma for seven years, Doctors could do nothing for him, and to save his life advised me to take him to Denver, Colo. A friend advised me to try Himalya and it completely cured him. Hundreds of similar letters have been received by the Importers, copies of which they will be glad to send you.

To prove beyond a doubt its wonderful curative power the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of The Weekly Blade who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

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U.M.C.

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To introduce my great Antiseptic Aeriform Medication and to prove beyond doubt that it will cure consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh and weak lungs, I will for a short time give *One Month's Treatment Free*, including Inspirator and all medicines complete, exactly as shown in illustration.

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Do not delay, but write at once, and tell me the nature of your lung, throat or head trouble, and how long the disease has had a hold on you. The Month's Free Course is intended to prove the genuine merits of the cure, and costs nothing to afflicted ones, who enter upon a course of treatment.

I will keep in close touch with my patients during the progress of the treatment and will make no charge whatever for my professional services, consultation and all correspondence. Address Dr. Marshal Beaty, Specialist, 865 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG LADY, age 25, worth $25,000, and will inherit $17,000 more, wants honorable husband. Address Mrs. W., 697 Fulton St., Chicago.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE...................Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week 182,000

LACE CURTAINS FOR YOU

Special Notice to Readers Whose Time Expires In March.

Thousands of our readers have in use lace curtains which we have so liberally given for clubs within the past two years, and knowing nothing can be more acceptable to club raisers, we have concluded to offer them again this season.

Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below. They are described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By March 1st the many subscribers expiring during March should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to March subscribers only, and thirty days later the April people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any March subscribers fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by March third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before April 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with April subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every March name, and an equal number of new ones.

GEN LEW WALLACE.

Death laid low an eminent American when Gen. Lew Wallace passed away at his Indiana home Feb. 15. Lew Wallace was a many-sided man, and his seventy-eight years were useful and busy ones. An officer in the Mexican war; a major general in the civil war; a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln; president of the court that tried and convicted the notorious Wirz, commandant of Andersonville prison; governor of New Mexico; United States minister to Turkey; author of Ben Hur, The Fair God, The Prince of India, and several other works; a lecturer of country-wide reputation, and a lawyer of ability and distinction. Such, in brief, was the busy life of this distinguished son of Indiana.

The splendid services rendered his country during the civil war made Lew Wallace famous. He possessed a peculiar fitness for directing men in military campaigns. He entered the war as colonel of an Indiana regiment, commanded a division at Donelson and at Shiloh, prepared the defenses of Cincinnati, and it is believed saved Washington from being captured by the Confederates. He enthused his men with the true soldier spirit, and for the enemy to meet Lew Wallace's command meant defeat.

He was no less successful as a civil executive and diplomat. As governor of New Mexico under President Grant, and as minister to Turkey under the Garfield-Arthur administration, he served his country faithfully and well.

Great as was Wallace as a soldier and statesman, more enduring honors came to him as an author. Ben Hur is the greatest American novel, with the possible exception of Uncle Tom's Cabin. It has been translated in many languages and is a household book in every civilized country on the globe. His other works have a wide circulation, but it was Ben Hur that made Lew Wallace famous as an author.

THE PLIGHT OF THE CZAR.

Interest that was attached to the war in Manchuria has once more shifted to Russia's internal affairs. The public mind has been drawn, during the past week, from the horrors of war to the terrors of assassination. The killing of Grand Duke Sergius, the czar's uncle—the most cordially hated among the grand dukes—has added another tragic chapter to Russian history. Neither the end of war nor the termination of the reign of terror in Russia is in sight. The revolutionary party has added another niche to its gunstock, and another hated enemy has been slain without an apparent shudder. There are revolutionists in the country who unquestionably do not believe in assassination, but they are unequal to the task of staying the hand of the fighting element among them, those who look to murder as the only means of accomplishing their purpose.

After the assassination of Von Plehve and the appointment of Mirsky to his place, the assassins wiped their bloody hands, with the evident purpose of giving the government a chance to bring about reforms. But the reforms did not materialize to the satisfaction of the revolutionists, and recent events had the tendency to stir them to the execution of another desperate deed. But what is to be accomplished? The last century witnessed the assassination of Alexander II. The hot headed revolutionists had killed a real reformer, a man who was earnestly endeavoring to accomplish some good. His death was followed by retrogression. What the people had gained through him, they lost through his death. The czar still lives. The death of Grand Duke Sergius is not to be classed with the tragedy which took away Alexander II, but his taking off nevertheless brings the horror of revolution close to the home of the czar, and may have the effect to divert him from the liberal course he had promised to pursue. If the tragedy has this result then history will have again repeated itself. There is still some belief that the czar will not let the murder of Sergius interfere with proposed reforms. If he has the strength and determination to follow the course marked out, the people of Russia are not without hope; if he is lacking in these, and seeks revenge, the people will have once more suffered a set back at the hands of the revolutionists.

So much for conditions at the Russian fireside. In far-off Manchuria, another tragedy is taking place, differing from that at home only in that it has the sanction of civilization. Two armies between Mukden and Liaoyang are preparing for a final death struggle. They are waiting, meanwhile employing all the ingenuity they possess, to get in shape for the test that must eventually come, barring the possibility of a visit from the angel of peace. A stronger man than the czar might well view the whole situation with misgovings. He has had no victory from either army or navy, notwithstanding the war has been in progress more than a year. He is hoping for a victory that will bring glory to the Russian arms, but it is not in sight. The Japanese progress has not been confined to the battlefield. The mikado's forces have been busy building railroads while the war was in progress. At the opening of the war, not more than fifty miles of railroad were in operation in Corea. Now a regular passenger service is open as far north as Seoul, while the Japanese military line north of Seoul is completed as far as Pingyang, and soon will be open to Wiju. A line across Corea from Chemulpo by way of Seoul to Gensan is also under construction.

This is but a part of the work that has been done by the Jap. He has had the farsightedness to see that to combat his enemy, he must have railroads, and the task of building them was not too great for him to undertake. Nothing more thoroughly demonstrates the character of the foe Russia has to contend against, than this determination to provide for emergencies. With this triumphant and resourceful enemy against him in Manchuria, and the men with the bomb in his shadow at home, the plight of the czar grows more serious.

The Kansas women were divided on the suffrage proposition and therefore lost. Had they stood as one man in favor of it the legislature would have had less reason for refusing their prayer.

Hoch says he won the widows by the use of hot air. If that is so he spoiled a good politician when he became a bigamist.

Dr. Hillis says that "Americans are losing their imagination." Did the doctor expect them to imagine that this is an open winter?

Senator Lodge insists that government garden seeds are a humbug. They certainly are when they don't grow.

The czar has another incident to "deeply deplore." The czar is never driven to the necessity of borrowing trouble.

ADDICKS LOSING GROUND.

The faithful followers of "Gas" Addicks, of Delaware, are getting away from him, and the end of the political adventures of this man of nerve and perseverence is in sight. Only a few days since, he came within four votes of being elected to the United States senate. On Friday, seven of this thick-and-thin supporters broke away from him, and the "Addicks or Nobody" slogan is losing its power. It is evident that the Delaware Republicans are getting tired of the deadlock. For nearly a decade this man has held up the legislature, to the disgust of the Republicans of the whole country. If he has now nearly reached the end of his power, as it is believed, there is reason for general satisfaction. Addicks has been a candidate since 1885 and his methods have always been a subject for reproach. To the inspiring cry of "Addicks or Nobody," the opposition has taken the ground that it were better to have nobody.

While Addicks' determination has been remarkable, the steadfastness of the element opposing him has been admirable. Addicks' bulldog tenacity has been met with grim determination at every turn, and but for this exhibition of backbone, Delaware would today be under the imputation of having sent to the United tates a man whose sole qualification for the high office is said to be the possession of wealth.

WHERE THE TRUSTS ARE WEAK

Anything that stifles fair competition is injurious to the best interests of the country. There would be little valid objection to combinations of capital, if the men in control merely profited by the advantages which naturally accrue, instead of compelling unjust rate discriminations and otherwise working to undermine the small corporations of individual capitalists in the same line of business.

The trusts, about which so much complaint is made, are really responsible for their unpopularity. They have arrogantly appropriated to themselves rights which the law denies to the citizen. They have browbeaten the railroads into making especially low freight rates, thereby enabling them to undersell their competitors or unduly swell their dividends. They have ignored the injunctions of the courts and relied upon their close connection with the lawmaking power to protect them.

It is this usurpation of special privileges that has aroused the animosity of the people and made patent the necessity for remedial action. Some of the wiser trust people, realizing their mistake, are willing to listen to reason. Others have been operating so long without molestation that they are loathe to yield. They see in President Roosevelt's vigorous attitude the opposition of one man. They will learn in time that the nation is back of him.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Congratulatory messages were received from all parts of the world by Susan B. Anthony on the occasion of her 85th birthday which she celebrated on Wednesday at her home in Rochester, N. Y.

This remarkable woman is the apotheosis of the movement in behalf of woman's suffrage. She took up the cause in 1852, and was readily accorded the post of leader. Nearly all the legislation recognizing the equality of women has been passed within her time.

For more than half a century she has been the most prominent advocate of suffrage for women, and while she has not won to her side a majority of those with whom the settlement of this question rests, she has seen the cause of woman's suffrage advance at a marvelous rate. In this country women have the suffrage upon equal terms with men in the four states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho; in Kansas women possess school suffrage and the right to vote for municipal officers; in eighteen states and territories they have the right to vote on school questions—Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Washington, Arizona, Montana, New Jersey, North and South Dakota, Illinois, Connecticut, and Ohio; in two states the women have the right to vote on the question of the issue of municipal bonds—Montana and Iowa, and in Louisiana the women may vote upon all questions of public expenditures. In Great Britain women vote for some of the local officers, and in many European countries, in Australia and New Zealand, in Cape Colony, in Canada, and in parts of India, women vote on various terms for municipal or school officers.

Truly a remarkable record when one considers the obstacles that were encountered at every stage of the warfare. In all these battles, Miss Anthony has been in the forefront and by her courage and indomitable energy has inspired her sister women to keep up the fight even when the hour was darkest and the issue seemed almost hopeless.

But Miss Anthony has not confined her efforts to the emancipation of women. She was an abolitionist 50 years ago and threw her whole soul in the balance for the preservation of the Union. Her advocacy of temperance and morality has borne good fruit and she has at all times been enlisted on the side of downtrodden humanity and for the elevation of the masses. She is a distinguished woman and deserves all the encomiums that can be heaped upon her. It is the prayer of the world that she shall be spared many years to continue the good fight and enjoy the blessings of life.

JAY COOKE.

To the present generation of Americans Jay Cooke, who died last week, was little more than a memory. To the generation preceding he was a vital force in the financial world, a "good angel" to the government in the dark days of the civil war, through his energy and foresight providing Uncle Sam with funds for sustaining the Union armies.

Mr. Cooke was a native of Ohio, a self-made man who began life as a clerk and became one of the world's greatest financiers. It was the house of Jay Cooke & Co., established in 1858, which financed the civil war bond issue of the United States to the extent of two billions of dollars. Money as well as men was needed to prosecute the war and it was more difficult to get the former than the latter. In spite of failing credit, Jay Cooke floated the bonds and the work of putting down the rebellion went on.

The house of Jay Cooke & Co. failed in 1873 and carried down with it many of the large financial institutions of the country, causing a widespread money panic. Even then Mr. Cooke was past the meridian of life, but he set to work to retrieve his lost fortune and succeeded. Through his ventures in western lands, he again became wealthy and leaves a large estate.

The name of Jay Cooke has an enduring place near the head of the list of America's great financiers.

Added to what the government is doing, private capital to the extent of $200,000,000 is said to have been invested in irrigation enterprises. This means that milk and honey are to flow where once flourished the sage brush and cactus.

A London doctor says excessive drinking of water causes appendicitis. Other doctors tell us that excessive drinking of water will prevent rheumatism. The only way to be happy is to dodge the doctors.

The women of Moscow have appealed to the czarina to use her influence toward bringing an end to Russian troubles. Perhaps the situation would have improved long ago had the czar turned matters over to his wife.

SENATE VS. THE PRESIDENT.

There is no denying the existence of strained relations between the President and the Senate. The apparent eagerness of the august senators to embarrass the chief executive at every opportunity does not escape the public eye, and is creating an intense interest throughout the nation.

When the disagreement arose over the Dominican affair, it was current opinion that the senators were jealous of their prerogatives and sought to punish the President for having ignored them. The blunder of the government's representatives on the island was acknowledged, and the state department returned the original agreement for correction, making senatorial ratification essential to the completion of the treaty.

Then came the arbitration treaties. The President sent a communication to Senator Cullom, pointing out that the proposed amendment, substituting the word "treaty" for "agreement," practically made the documents worthless. The object of these treaties was to make it possible for the nation to settle disputes with other nations without going through the red-tape formality of negotiating a special treaty, and the senators thought they saw in this an attempt on the part of the President to appropriate a slice of legislative function. Instead of conferring with him in an effort to reach an amicable understanding (for that would be beneath senatorial dignity), the distinguished toga wearers made a public protest and proceeded to "officially" call the President down, and the incident is now in the mouths of all the foreign news purveyors and scandal mongers as a choice morsel to roll beneath the tongue. This may be rare sport for the senators, but we fail to see wherein it will prove of benefit to the nation, except—

That it may call attention to the aristocratic overbearing of the present Senate with the result that the people may decide to take a more active part in selecting candidates for that branch of the national legislature.

Events of the past few days lead one to conclude that it is not mere pique nor desire to protect their own dignity that has led the senators to make open war on the President. It is a matter of common knowledge that the interests of many senators are correlative with the interests of the big railroads and other industrial combinations. Is it not possible that these senators are actuated by other than patriotic motives in their present attitude? President Roosevelt is not a child. If he has tread on the toe of the senatorial teacher, it is not necessary to whip him before the whole school. It would be sufficient to counsel with him. He is studying to do that which is best for the nation and best for the world, and, if he is on the wrong track, he can be shown.

When it comes to a critical legal construction of the constitution, the President may or may not have crossed the line, but he took no step that could not be retraced, nor has he committed his country to any policy opposed to its traditions, or inimical to its interests.

The haste of the senators, therefore, to flaunt the President's alleged "forwardness" in the public eye has raised a legitimate doubt as to the reason that has inspired their activity. Is there a combination formed for the purpose of minimizing the President's influence for the public good?

DR. GLADDEN'S ADVICE.

In his Sunday afternoon talk before the Columbus Y. M. C. A., Dr. Washington Gladden laid down some excellent rules for young men which, if followed, would prove of incalculable benefit to the young men themselves and their employers as well. The Columbus Dispatch summarizes Dr. Gladden's advice in the following:

1. Be punctual.
2. Work hard and steadily. Concentration brings success.
3. Do your level best all the while for your employer.
4. Strive, not to get all you can for what you give, but to give all you can for what you get.
5. Do as many favors as possible; demand as few as possible. Don't be a sponge or a parasite.

There is nothing new in these rules of conduct, and yet if young men would act on them the results would be most gratifying to employes as well as employers. The trouble with so many young men is they do not exert themselves to do anything more for their employers than is necessary to hold their jobs and then complain because they are not promoted and their salaries are not increased. If young men would follow Dr. Gladden's advice they would profit as well as their employers.

THE SANTO DOMINGO PROTOCOL

In a message to the senate, President Roosevelt explains in detail the condition of affairs in Santo Domingo and the reason why he deems it important for this country to assume the management of the island's finances.

Briefly summarized, the facts are:

—There is a Monroe doctrine in the maintenance of which this country denies the right of other nations to appropriate territory in the western hemisphere.

—Santo Domingo owes European creditors an aggregate of nearly $22,000,000.

—They are entitled to their money and are pressing their claims.

—The island is bankrupt and conditions are growing worse. Her finances are being mismanaged.

—The United States is also a creditor.

—Unless steps are taken to protect the claims, the foreign creditor nations have a right to seize customs ports and this is equivalent to acquiring territory. And when the seizure is made, the nation or nations making it become preferred creditors to the exclusion of American creditors.

If therefore this country would protect the integrity of the island and uphold the Monroe doctrine, it must assume control of the island's finances, administer them in a way that will preserve the government of the island and at the same time make an equitable distribution of the surplus left, after paying the government expenses, among the various creditors. This is the effect of the protocol which the President urges the senate to ratify.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that this government disclaims any intention of acquiring territory. Administration of Santo Domingo's finances are to be temporary only, continuing until all claims have been satisfactorily adjusted.

"It has for some time been obvious," says the President, "that those who profit by the Monroe doctrine must accept certain responsibilities along with the rights which it confers, and that the same statement apples to those who uphold the doctrine."

Up till the time of the Venezuela affair the Monroe doctrine was merely a handy theory to be held over other nations as a menace. But it was imperative then, if we were to make our bluff good, to change from theory to practice. That established a precedent, and the situation in Santo Domingo furnishes even greater necessity for our immediate intervention. It is not likely that the senate will be so eager to embarrass the President, as to make the error of the original agreement a pretext for delaying ratification of this important measure.

INDIANA'S NEW LIQUOR LAW.

The legislature of Indiana has enacted a local option law, and it has been signed by the governor, which differs from such legislation in other states. Indiana has a license law and licenses are issued by the county commissioners. The new law, which is termed the remonstrance act, amends the Nicholson law and provides that if a majority of the legal voters of a township or ward file with the county auditor a remonstrance against the granting of a license to any applicant or all applicants then it shall be unlawful for the commissioners to grant such license or licenses for a period of two years.

In other words, a majority of the legal voters of a township or ward can prevent any person or all persons from securing a license and, of course, if the license is not forthcoming, the applicant cannot do business.

The temperance sentiment in Indiana has grown rapidly in recent years, and Governor Hanly infused new life into the cause when in his inaugural address he took advanced grounds against the liquor traffic and foreshadowed radical temperance legislation. The members of the legislature are in hearty accord with the governor, and the local option bill passed the house by a vote of 29 to 18, and the senate by 64 to 32, and in face of the most bitter opposition of the liquor interests of the state.

CENTRALIZING THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS

Uncle Sam insists on good roads over which to deliver mail to the farmers. This demand is resulting in the building of thousands of miles of stone and gravel roads in all parts of the country, for now that the farmers have had a taste of the free delivery of mails they want the service extended as rapidly as possible.

No departure made by the government in years promises to be so far-reaching in its influence as rural free delivery of mail. Its effect on road-building cannot be overestimated, and good roads are not a benefit to farmers merely because they may bring them their letters and papers, but increases the value of their farms and makes it possible for them to market their crops regardless of weather conditions.

But there promises to be further developments as a result of road building, which may revolutionize the school system in the country districts. Already in some sections we have the township high school, while in others the plan is to bring all the pupils of a township to one building centrally located.

The average township consists of thirty-six square miles with twelve district schools. These schools are ungraded and each has its teacher. Some of these schools are crowded and others have not enough scholars to pay for engaging a teacher. Place the average at twenty pupils and you have 240 scholars for the twelve teachers.

Erect a commodious four-room building in the center of the township. The 240 scholars can be graded and four teachers can do the work of the twelve in district schools. The building can be equipped with all the latest appliances for successful teaching, and far better salaries can be paid the teachers as fewer of them will do the work.

The expense of transporting the scholars from their homes to this central school and back to the homes will not be great, and routes can be so arranged that few pupils will need to walk to exceed half a mile. The money saved in teachers' salaries can be used for this purpose. Good roads will solve the transportation problem. The pupils in the country can then have all the advantages enjoyed by the scholars in the towns.

The government did not realize, perhaps, how far-reaching its demands for good roads would be, for it had in view only the prompt delivery of rural mail, but there is good reasons for believing that centralized and graded country schools will soon follow rural free delivery.

THE RACE PROBLEM AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

The address delivered by President Roosevelt in New York city on the occasion of the Lincoln day banquet, was an earnest plea for united and intelligent effort in working out a solution to the race problem. The most striking sentence in the speech, as indicating the trend of his thought, was the declaration that our watchword must be "All men up," and not "Some men down." The solution therefore must be worked out by both whites and blacks—by the former in encouraging education, mental and moral, of the negro, and by the latter in helping himself to this education.

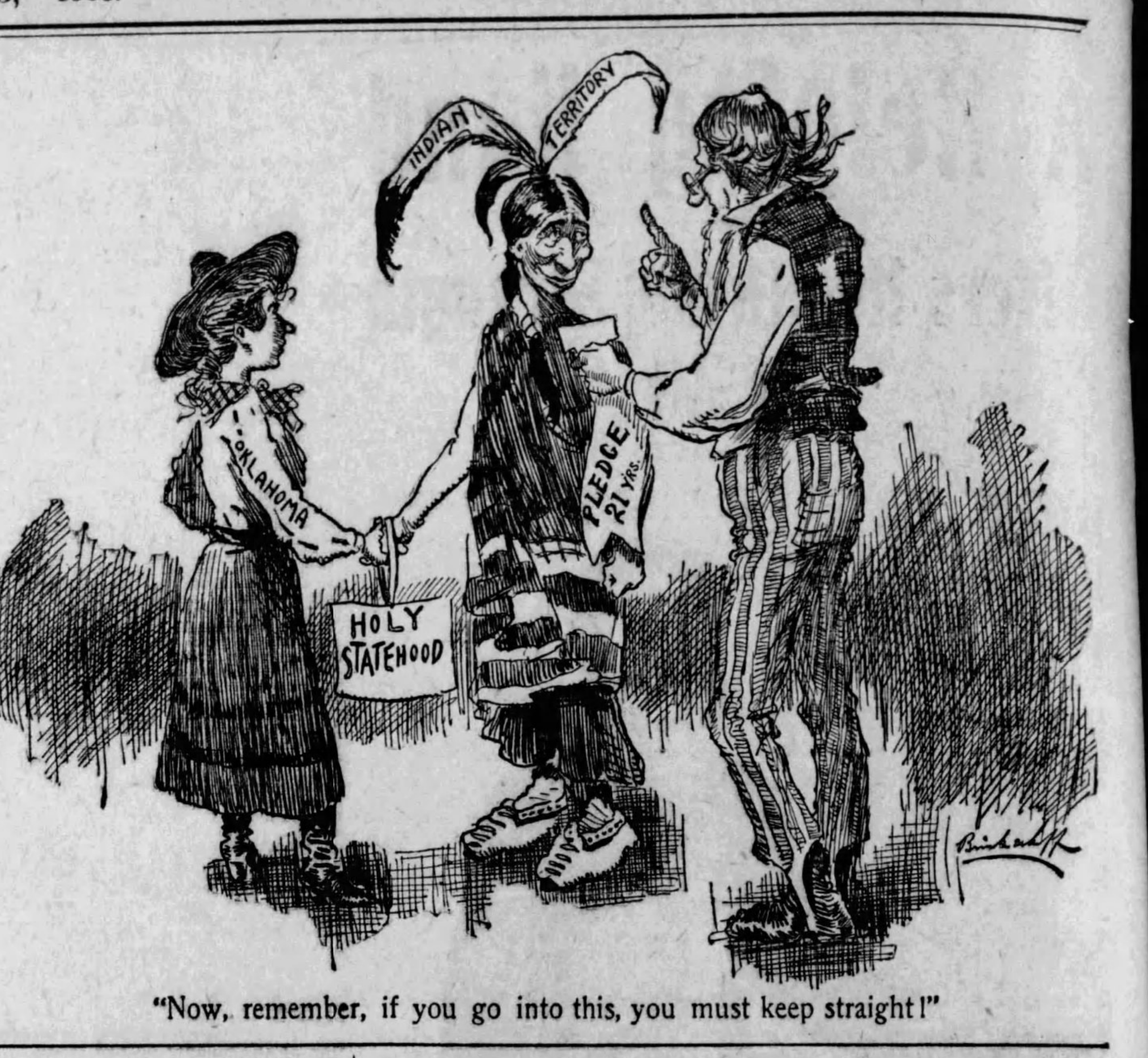
"Every vicious, venal or ignorant colored man," said the President, "is a greater foe to his own race than to the community at large." And again: "If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home are as vital to the welfare of the colored race as they are to the welfare of every race. Civil law cannot regulate social practices. Society, as such, is a law unto itself and will always regulate its own practices and habits." The most rabid negro hater, after reading these words, will pause before charging the President with a desire to foist social equality upon the south. As he says, society must and will regulate that feature of the problem. But the President would impress upon the colored man the virtue of right living to the end that he may make the most of his opportunities and become a power for good in the work of civilization. He must guard the purity of his neighbor's home as he would his own, and thereby command the aid and sympathy of his neighbor in his labor of advancement.

The President quoted liberally from a recent address of Bishop Strange on the subject of the race problem. In the course of this adress the bishop said: "Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal footing as regards civil priviliges, in no way interferes with the recognition of the further fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained," and with this sentiment the President declared himself to be in substantial agreement. Within our recollection President Roosevelt has not before spoken so explicity on the question of social equality, and the truths he herein enunciates, and the sentiment he approves, must forever bar him from the suspicion of endeavoring to break down the bar of social equality between whites and blacks. Yet he does not recede, by so much as a hair, from his well-known position that so far as civil rights are concerned, the blacks must be accepted on a par with the whites, for that was the lesson of the emancipation.

The Kainsas legislature has voted to build an oil refinery and a penitentiary side by side. That ought to hold the Standard awhile.

President Hadley, of Yale, says "the country needs more President Roosevelts." Might also help some to have fewer United States senators.

If the President will reach over with that big stick and rap the senate over the knuckles, the public will guarantee him a large and appreciative audience for the peerformance.



"Now, remember, if you go into this, you must keep straight!"

Current Events.

Victor Hugo's granddaughter seeks divorce from her husband.

German troops rout blacks with slaughter in southwest Africa.

Hungary's officials warn prospective emigrants against the United States.

New Jersey men form milk and butter combine, with a capital of $17,000,000.

Russian and Japanese envoys at Washington deny peace is at hand.

The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads are to spend $8,000,000 in new equipment.

Bishop McDowell, of Chicago, is elected president of the Religious Educational association.

China's emperor approves plan for a kind of parliament to advise the imperial government.

The Wisconsin legislature dismisses pages under age of 14, as required by the child labor law.

Two explosions of a British submarine boat kill four and injure fourteen men at Queenstown.

Kansas legislators propose new constitution to help them fight Standard Oil and other trusts.

Representative Townsend says if rate legislation fails at this session the President will reconvene congress in autumn.

The two Democratic members of the Colorado legislature retract charges of bribery and are let off with an apology.

Railroad men are greatly interested in the Santa Fe's order for 40 balanced compound locomotives at a cost of $1,500,000.

Five masked men hold twelve teamsters and a cashier under guard while they rob the safe of an oil company at Chicago.

Numerous companies of militia from southern states arrange to participate in the inaugural parade, as escort to their governors.

Judge William Douglass, of Providence, was elected chief justice of the state supreme court by the Rhode Island assembly Wednesday.

Witness in the "Buffalo Bill" divorce case paints Mrs. Cody as a hard drinker and says she administered a poisonous love potion to the scout.

Senate avoids controversy with the house by withdrawing its wheat drawback amendment to the pending agricultural appropriation bill.

A stringent bill has been introduced in the Indiana legislature making labor unions responsible for damages to persons or firms injured through them.

Charges of corruption are made on the floor of the West Virginia senate, which, if proved, may result in the impeachment of Governor White.

Conference will be held in Chicago March 1 to consider the plan for an organization controlled by the companies to handle fire salvage in the west.

The Illinois railroad and warehouse commission reports to Governor Deneen that the state leads all others in the total mileage of steam roads in operation.

The Minnesota house Wednesday adopted a joint memorial asking congress to pass the bill prohibiting interstate commerce in adulterated, misbranded and deleterious foods, drugs and medicines.

Governor Hanly, of Indiana, Wednesday signed the Moore bill making a remonstrance against an individual application for a liquor license or against all applications effective for two years.

Joseph Chamberlain spoke in the house of commons, courting a dissolution of parliament and a popular vote on his fiscal policy, which, he says, is the same as Prime Minister Balfour's.

The Cigarmakers' International Union rejects plans for retreats for treatment of tuberculosis among its members. The plan with objectionable features eliminated will be resubmitted.

Iowa supreme court decides that agents of "wildcat" fire insurance companies may be held personally liable when companies which they represent are unable to meet losses.

House subcommittee investigating the Panama Railroad company learns that Panama canal commissioners, acting as directors of the company, receive the regular fees for attending meetings paid to other directors.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, signs the bill appropriating $200,000 for a state oil refinery to fight the Standard Oil company, and the house passes a measure making the corporation's pipe lines available for transporting the state product.

On the recommendation of the board of pardons, Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, grants a reprieve of one month to Mrs. Kate Edwards and Samuel Greason, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the woman's husband.

Niedringhaus lost two votes in the 23d ballot for United States senator, taken by the Missouri legislature Wednesday, the bolters going to Lieutenant Governor McKinley, who asked them to return to the caucus nominee. They refused, however, and on the 24th ballot were joined by two others, giving the lieutenant governor four votes.

RULERS AND EXALTED ONES WHO HAVE DIED BY ASSASSINATION

1801—Russia—Czar Paul.
1812—England—Premier Percival.
1820—France—Duc de Berri.
1848—Italy—Count Rossi.
1854—Italy—Duke of Parma.
1857—France—Archbishop Sibour, of Paris.
1860—Montenegro—Prince Daniel.
1865—United States—President Lincoln.
1868—Servia—Prince Michael.
1870—Spain—Marshal Prim.
1871—France—Archbishop Darboy, of Paris.
1872—India—Governor-General Mayo.
1876—Turkey—The Sultan, Abdul Aziz, and several ministers.
1878—Turkey—Mehemet Ali Pacha.
1881—Russia—Czar Alexander II.
1881—United States—President Garfield.
1882—Ireland—Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke.
1887—France—Former Premier Jules Ferry.
1894—France—President Carnot.
1895—Bulgaria—Former Premier Stomboloff.
1896—Persia—The Shah.
1897—Spain—Premier Canovas.
1897—Uruguay—President Borda Idiarte.
1898—Austria—Empress Elizabeth.
1899—Hayti—President Hereux.
1900—Italy—King Humbert.
1901—United States—President McKinley.
1902—Russia—Prince Obolenski, Governor of Kharkoff.
1903—Servia—King Alexander and Queen Draga.
1904—Russia—Count Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland.
Von Plehve, Minister of Interior.

The Frances Willard Statue in the National Capitol

TO·FRANCES·E·WILLARD·

STATUE OF FRANCES E WILLARD

Washington, Feb. 20.—The first statue of a woman to be given a place in Statuary Hall in the national capitol, that of the late Frances E. Willard, of Illinois, renowned the world over as the head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is of Carrara marble, a little more than life size and represents Miss Willard standing in an easy, graceful position. The right arm is slightly extended, the hand resting upon a reading desk. The left arm is at her side, with a few pages of manuscript in the hand. The pose of the head is said to be very lifelike, as Miss Willard appeared when looking out upon an audience. The face is regarded as strong and spiritual. The sculptor is Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears, of Oshkosh, Wis.

TO WOULD-BE SETTLERS

A Strip of Land Strewn With Skeletons of Prospectors.

On June 15, 1903, one million acres of land in California were thrown open to entry. This may be taken up either under the Desert Land Act or as homesteads in ten-acre tracts. The strip stretches from Mojave to the Colorado River.

We wish to warn all intending settlers to let this land alone. There is a good deal of talk about "making the desert blossom as the rose." Some deserts blossom, but not this one. Nobody will ever do more for this desert than Mother Nature has done. The only blooming nature has brought about there is that its freckled bosom blossoms with large alkali pustules, or pimples, punctured with sage brush and cactus. This sums up the flora of the new promised land. The fauna includes jack rabbits, horned toads, Gila monsters and venomous snakes. The soil is coarse gravel, and on top of the coarse gravel there is a fine alkali powder which, when the wind blows—and the wind blows often—sweeps over the scorching and barren land like the dreaded sand storms of the Sahara, which, by the way, they much resemble. Even far to the southwest, across the lofty mountain ranges, these desert sand storms sometimes sweep, reaching the favored dwellers in Southern California in the midst of their orange groves. Even this distant touch of the desert winds causes trees to wither, grass to scorch and men and animals to suffer keenly. Over this dreadful desert the sun moves like a ball of fire across a sky of brass. Rarely does a cloud break the intensity of its pitiless rays.

Those credulous persons who may believe that this is the kind of desert which, by irrigation, may be turned into a garden are doomed to disappointment. There is no water on this desert strip. The waters of the Colorado may be led on the lands of the Yuma desert, but that is far lower in level than are these. Much of this Mojave strip is at an elevation of two or three thousand feet. As for artesian water, the writer personally knows of one well which was bored for nearly two thousand feet, ending in igneous rock and producing nothing but profanity.

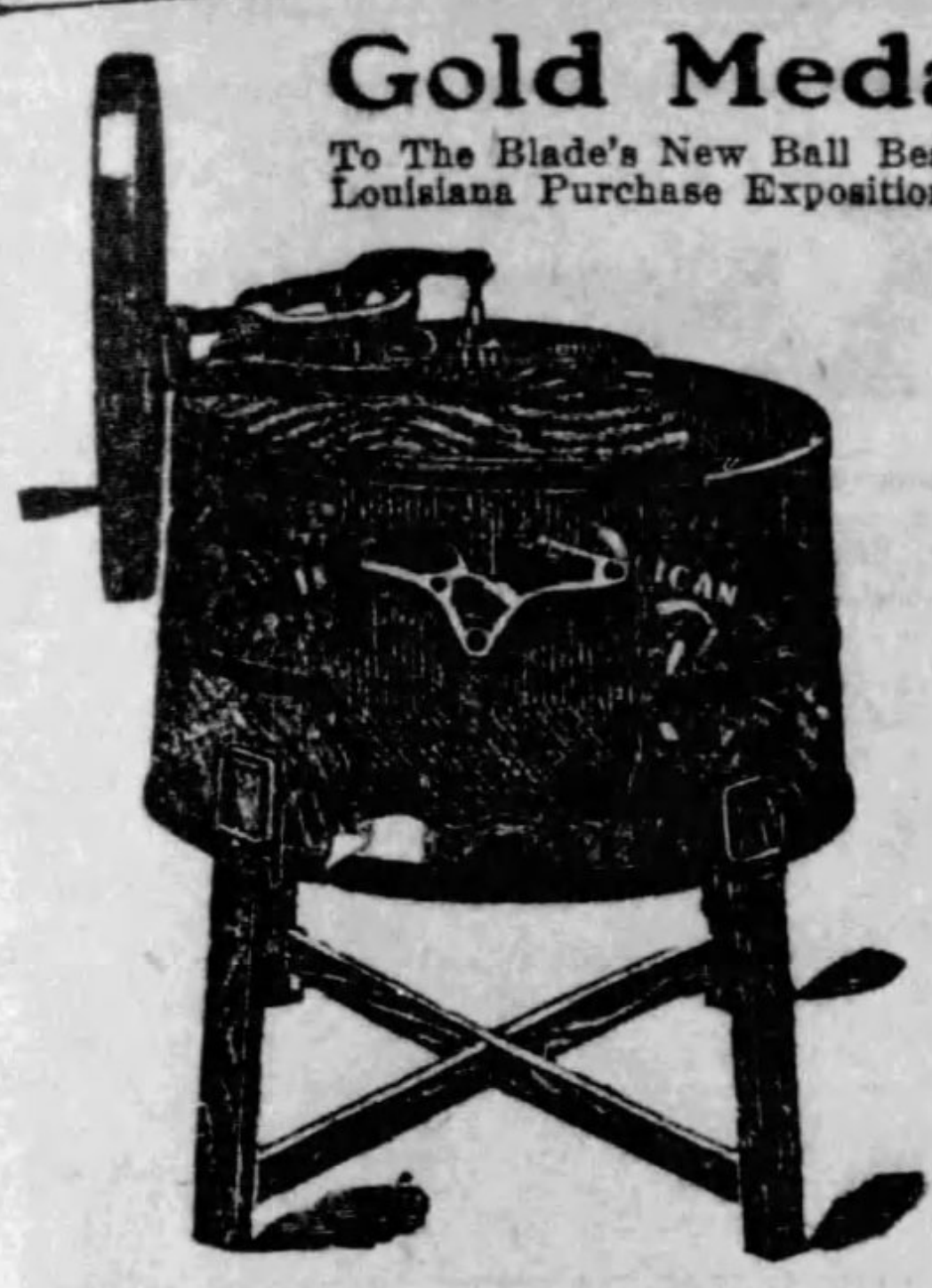
The last hope for the settler on this barren land would be the discovery of the precious metals. They may exist there. We do not say they cannot be found. But we know that the land has been prospected by experienced miners for half a century. If a tenderfoot can find a gold mine where an old California miner fails he is a smart tenderfoot. But we doubt his success.

We warn all Eastern people not to be deluded by false, even if well meaning, representations concerning this strip of land between Mojave and the Colorado river. It is strewn with the skeletons of prospectors, the bones of animals. It is a place of skulls.—San Francisco Argonaut.

TWO GOATS.

The goat indicted before the Stratford Beach for butting a policeman at Dagenham has, perhaps, some Irish blood in its veins. Its antipathy to the policeman is worthy of the famous goat of Bansha, whose exploits are the subject of the immortal song, "The Peeler and the Goat," which has long been a source of worry to the Irish constabulary.

The Bansha goat was a strong politician, of pronounced Fenian sympathies. In later years it developed Land league views, and the result was that whoever whistled a bar of "The Peeler and the Goat" in the hearing of a policeman ran the risk of being prosecuted for inciting to a breach of the peace. Indeed, "The Peeler and the Goat" rose to the dignity of a treasonable song.—London News.



Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year.......................... **$5.50**

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and out the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clothes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

A Word To the Housewife

Will you stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arise from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movements consist of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

What Our Patrons Think of the Machine

Publishers Blade:—I am well pleased, and the Washing Machine fully comes up to my expectations, to say the least. Very truly yours, MRS. CLARK M'INTOSH.
Yorkshire, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1905.

Publishers Blade:—Your Gold Medal Washer was received in good time, and Mrs. Whitmer is perfectly delighted with the same. The washer does excellent work, and is easily operated. It will surely prove a great help to mothers with little children, as it is a great time saver, and thoroughly cleanses all articles of wearing apparel entrusted to its care. Yours, W. A. WHITMER.
Haydenville, O., Jan. 27, 1905.

Publishers Blade:—The Washing Machine ordered of you has given perfect satisfaction, and I think it is equal to, if not better, than washing machines sold here for double the price. Yours respectfully, H. P. THOMPSON.
Watertown, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1905.

Publishers Blade:—Just received the machine. It was at Placerville for over two weeks. They could not make out the name, and we did not get any shipping receipt. But we have used the machine and it is just fine. It is all one could wish of a machine. Thanking you, I remain, MRS. J. J. BYRNES.
Placerville, Cal., Dec. 20, 1904.

Famous American Statesmen and Orators.

With biographical sketches, and their favorite orations.

This set consists of six volumes—nearly 400 pages in each volume—handsomely bound and printed from nice, clear type. The regular price of this set is $6.00. We have a limited number of sets which we offer our readers at $1.85 per set, all charges prepaid, or the set and the Weekly Blade one year for $2.00.

Every true American family should have this valuable work. It is a library in itself. You will never have another opportunity to get this set at the price we offer it. Get your order in at once, as we cannot fill any orders at this price after our present supply is exhausted.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Watch Special

A 17-Jeweled, Waltham Movement, in Nickel Silver or 20-Year Gold Filled Cases

At Less Than Wholesale Rates

DESCRIPTION

Movement—Nickel; 17 jewels; settings; exposed pallets; compensating balance, adjusted to temperature; patent Breguet hairspring, hardened and tempered in form; patent micrometric regulator.

Cases—20-year, gold filled, engine turned or fancy engraved, open face or hunting, 18 size, stem wind and set; Nickel; open face.

We have just arranged with the manufacturers for a limited number of men's 18 size, 17 jeweled Waltham movements, which we can supply you in the cases named below at prices less than you can purchase elsewhere, movements of a much lower grade.

In Nickel Silver, plain, open face case **$7.85**

In 20-year, gold filled open face, engine turned or fancy engraved case, 18 size, stem wind and set....... **$11.00**

In 20-year hunting case **$13.00**

You have never before had an opportunity to buy so good a watch at so low a price. Send in your order at once, as our supply is limited. All watches are sent by registered mail.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

$12——THE BLADE'S——$12

Chronograph or Stop Watch

We have had frequent requests from our readers for a chronograph or stop-watch, such as is used in timing horses, etc., where absolute accuracy in seconds and fractions of seconds is required. We have never been able to obtain a watch with the chronograph attachment that we could offer our readers at a moderate price. We have just arranged for a supply of these watches made in 18 size in 20-year gold filled, open face, engine turned or fancy engraved case, stem wind and lever set, which we can offer our readers at **$12.00**

The watch is an accurate timekeeper, and the chronograph attachment is perfect. The start, stop and fly back are operated from the winding crown. It beats 1-5 seconds. Our price for this watch is less than half the price usually charged.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

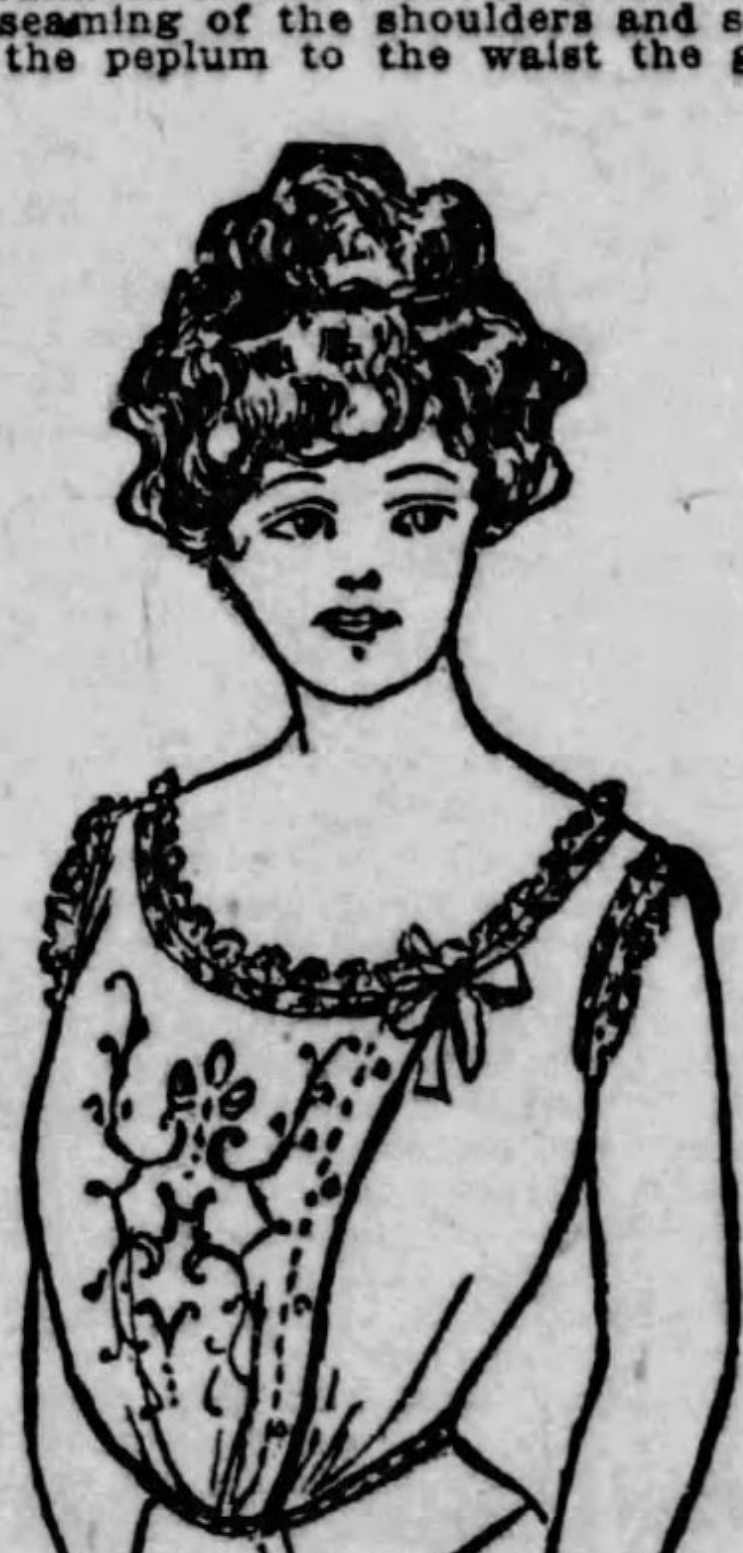
BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies' Corset Cover.

No. 6067.—One of the newest ideas in undermuslins is the double-breasted corset cover. It is a mode that is especially adapted to this season's style of dress, as almost every bodice has a broad band of lace down the front, and nobody likes to see the buttons or the edges of the corset cover showing through: A smooth piece of linen looks very much nicer; then, too, the ordinary shirt waist, with its fastening of large buttons, the closing is not always so sure, and nothing looks worse than a gaping shirt waist—a condition very apt to follow when one wears a starched waist under a jacket.

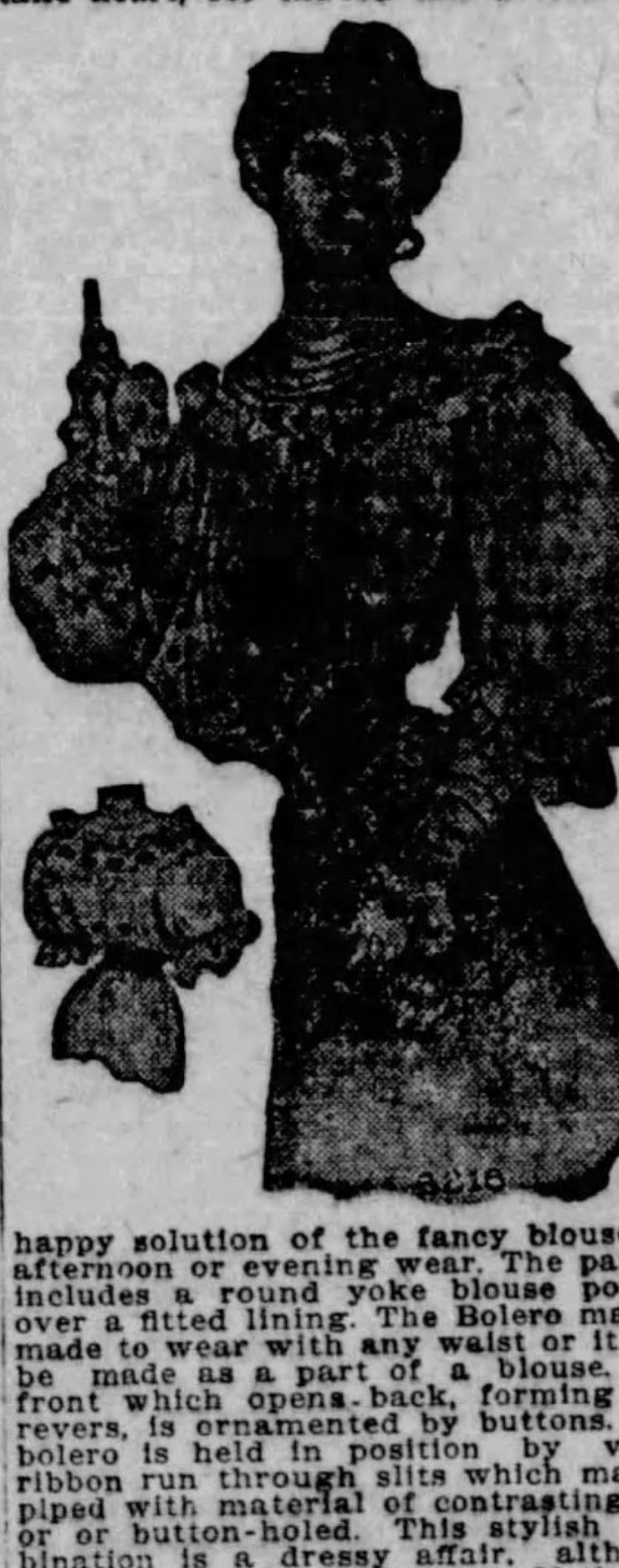
The waist is in one piece fitted by shoulder seams, and is a most satisfactory medal, as it has the much desired bias effect under the arm and over the bust, which insures a smooth, easy fit. It is made with a peplum, another advantage, for it fits the figure smoothly over the hips and holds the corset cover in position. The upper edge is slightly gathered, and a few gathers confine the fullness to the waist in front. With the seaming of the shoulders and sewing the peplum to the waist the garment is practically made. If elaboration is desired, one might embroider the monogram on the front, or use little honiton braid for a design, cutting out underneath the medallions. With such a simple trimming, anyone willing to use needle and thread can produce the daintiest kind of lingerie and at very slight expense.



Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' Blouse With Fancy Bolero.

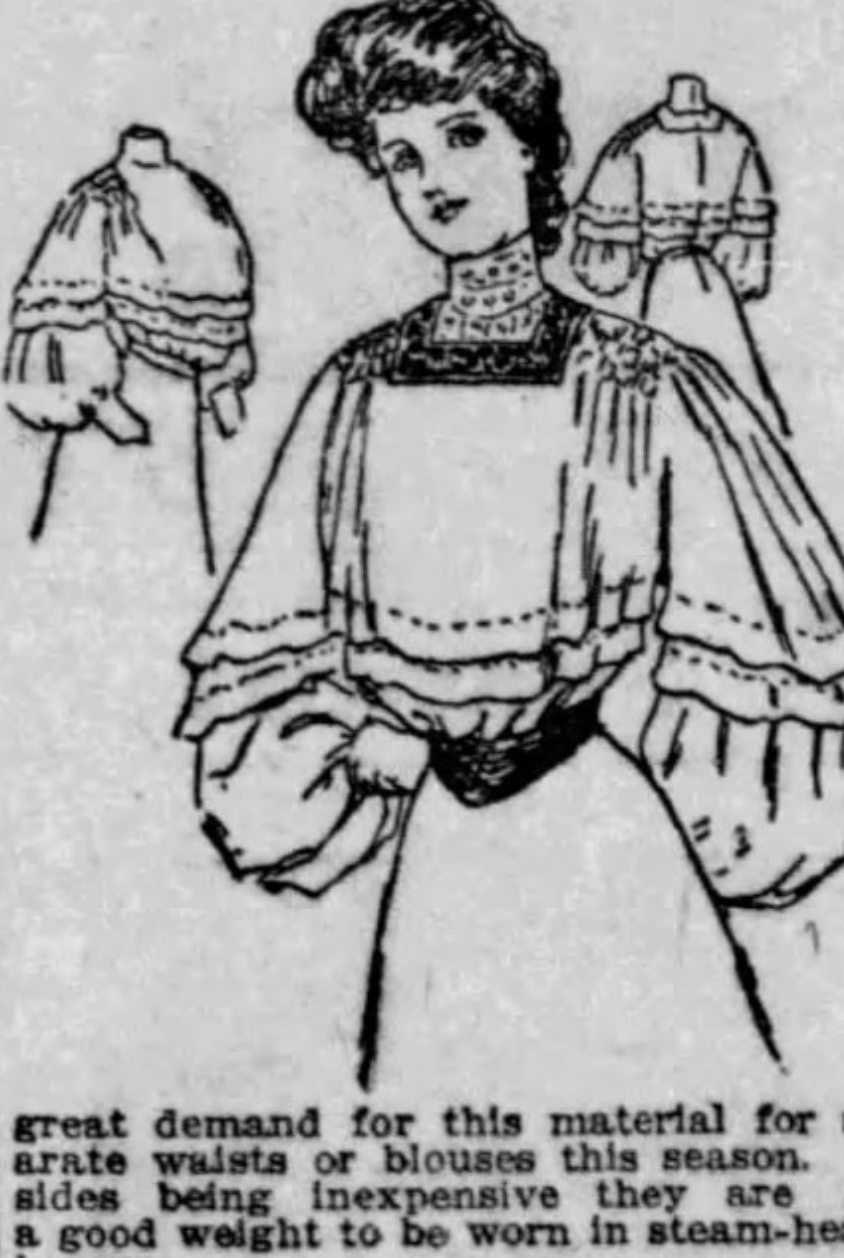
6218.—For most women fashions create more "wishes" and "desires" than anything else. If one is blessed with a sufficient bank account the wishes are easily satisfied, but for the woman who must count her small change—and there are many of them—the word "economy" is closely associated with the wishes and desires. It is just for those who must economize we are showing the design today. The charge of the Eton or Bolero lies in its ability to freshen up a waist which has practically made its last bow to the public. Indeed, it is planned to cover up just those worn or rubbed portions which always render a waist unsightly. Every woman who has old waists that are neither new in cut nor worn under the arms should take heart, for indeed this bolero is a happy solution of the fancy blouse for afternoon or evening wear. The pattern includes a round yoke blouse portion over a fitted lining. The Bolero may be made to wear with any waist or it may be made as a part of a blouse. The front which opens back, forming tiny revers, is ornamented by buttons. The bolero is held in position by velvet ribbon run through slits which may be piped with material of contrasting color or button-holed. This stylish combination is a dressy affair, although very simple of construction. If the bolero alone is used, only a very little expenditure is necessary to give any costume a truly "new" look by such an addition in silk, cloth, or velvet.



Sizes—32 to 42 in. bust.

Ladies' Blouse.

No. 6206. Not only are the deep horizontal tucks one of the smart features of this season's blouses, but the square yoke effects are also much used. The design here shown is of Quaker gray cashmere made up over a fitted lining of white or gray lawn. The shoulder effect is long and broad, three rows of shirring here giving the waist the proper fulness. A band of Persian embroidery in which violet and rose color are generously interspersed with threads of gold is applied to simulate a tiny square yoke in the front and back. The centre of the yoke is made of cream lace with an interlining of white. The two large tucks extend almost to the waist line, the corresponding tucks in the sleeve exactly meeting those of the waist. The full sleeves droop slightly above a deep cut formed of the lace and finish with the Persian band at the hand. The blouse is hooked down the back and a violet velvet girdle confines the fulness at the waist line. There is a certain softness about the popular cashmeres and Henriettas now being worn so extensively, that will create a great demand for this material for separate waists or blouses this season. Besides being inexpensive they are just a good weight to be worn in steam-heated houses.

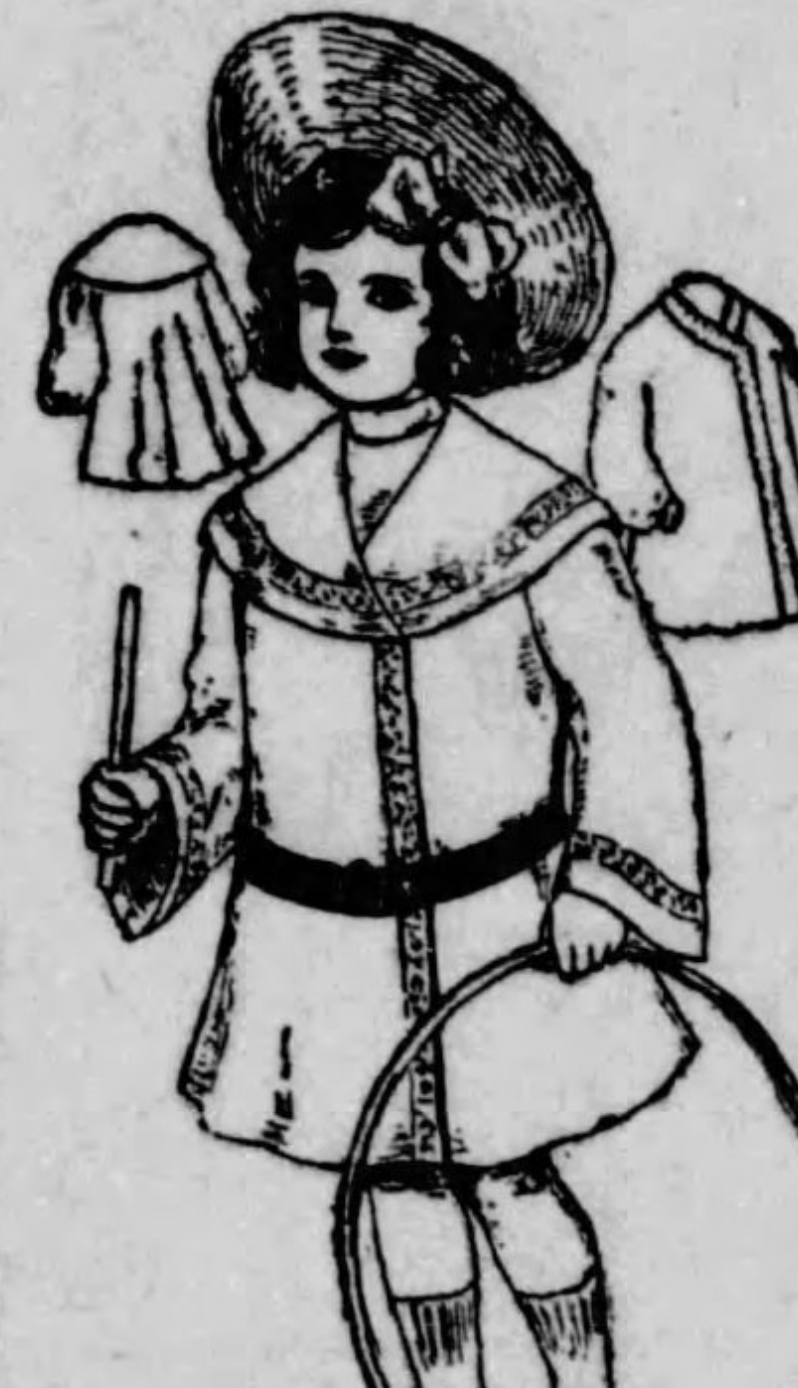


Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

Girl's Coat.

No. 4595—In the little coat design the model is simplicity itself. Made up of light weight cloth, it makes a most satisfactory garment for school or for better wear. It may be worn with or without the belt, and the pattern provides bishop or flowing sleeve. One may use the shield and standing collar or not, just as preferred.

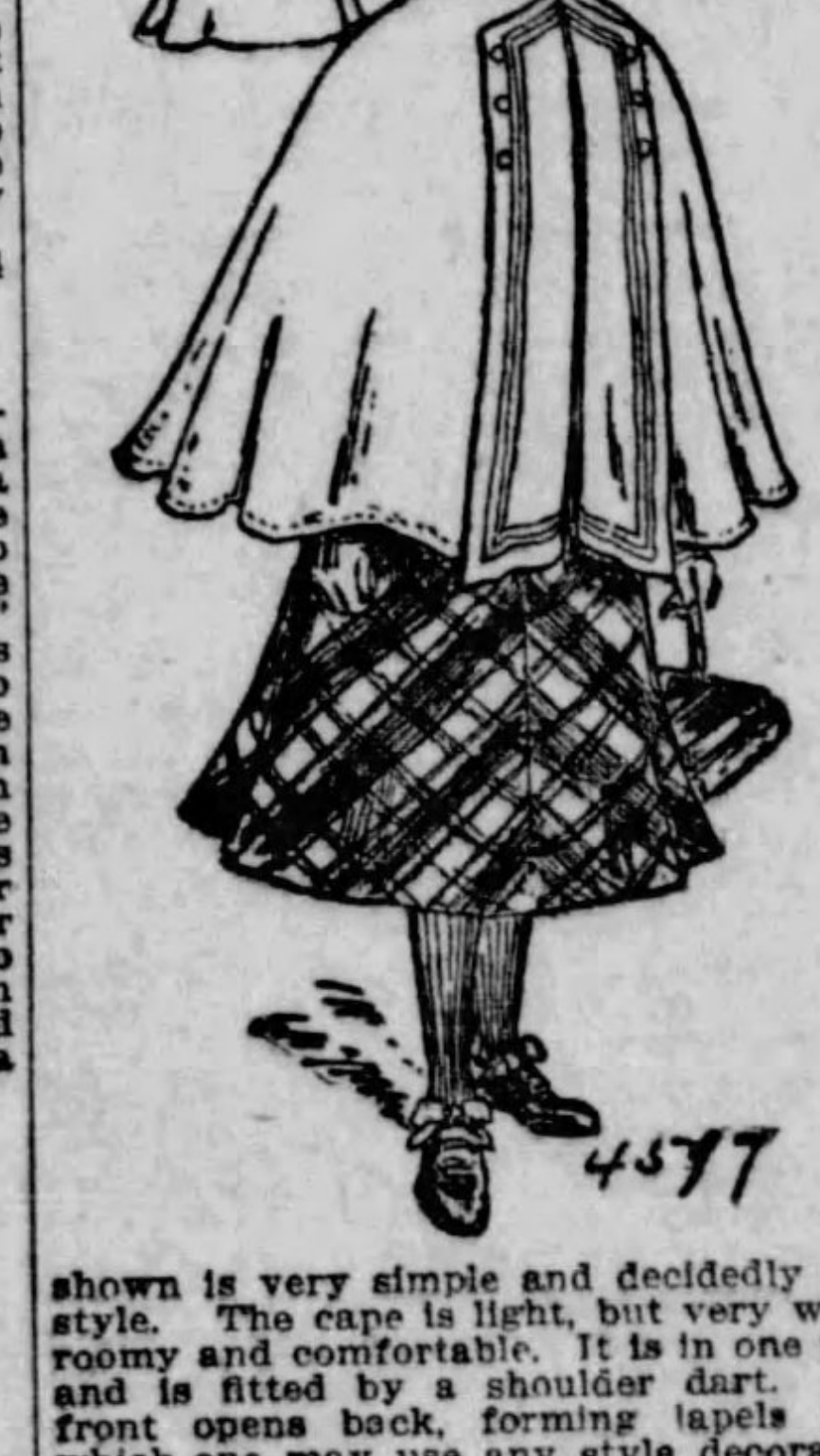
The model may be trimmed as illustrated, with lace braid, or it may be simply stitched and ornamented by buttons in double-breasted style. The back is left loose. The pattern is particularly good to follow for a plain coat, and one from which any home-dressmaker would have no difficulty in building a most satisfactory garment. The fad of juniors wearing dark-colored coats is a pretty one, and black silk, camel's hair cheviots, broadcloth and zibiline are suggested. The dress may be made from any of the materials that one finds piled high on the counters, varying from pique at 12½c to serge at $1.50 per yard.



Sizes—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Girl's Circular Cape.

No. 4597—It has been many a year since capes were so fashionable as they now are. Not only the cape itself, but cape effects and modifications are introduced in both dresses and coats. The model here shown is very simple and decidedly good style. The cape is light, but very warm, roomy and comfortable. It is in one piece and is fitted by a shoulder dart. The front opens back, forming lapels upon which one may use any style decoration. A velvet facing would be pretty, or braid buttons, used with the rows of braid. A military collar finishes the neck. Any mother or any little miss who is only learning to sew could easily fashion a school wrap that is quite enough protection from the snapping chill in autumn air. Melton, serge, whip cord or velvet are suggested. If economy is necessary, most mothers have an old circular dress skirt from which the garment may be easily cut.



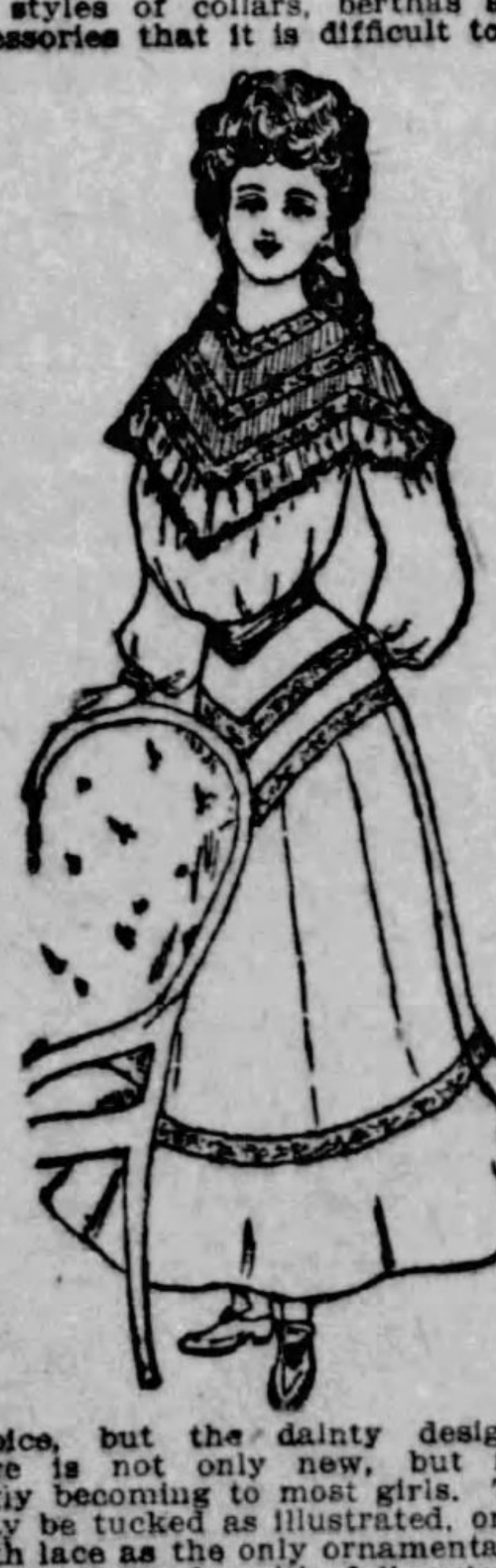
Misses' Waist and Skirt.

Nos. 4510-4511:—There are so many different styles of collars, berthas and neck accessories that it is difficult to make a choice, but the dainty design shown here is not only new, but is exceedingly becoming to most girls. The collar may be tucked as illustrated, or made up with lace as the only ornamentation. The blouse is made with full outer portion gathered to a yoke in drop shoulder effect; in fact, the style is very pretty without the collar and may be very simply or elaborately trimmed, just as one desires.

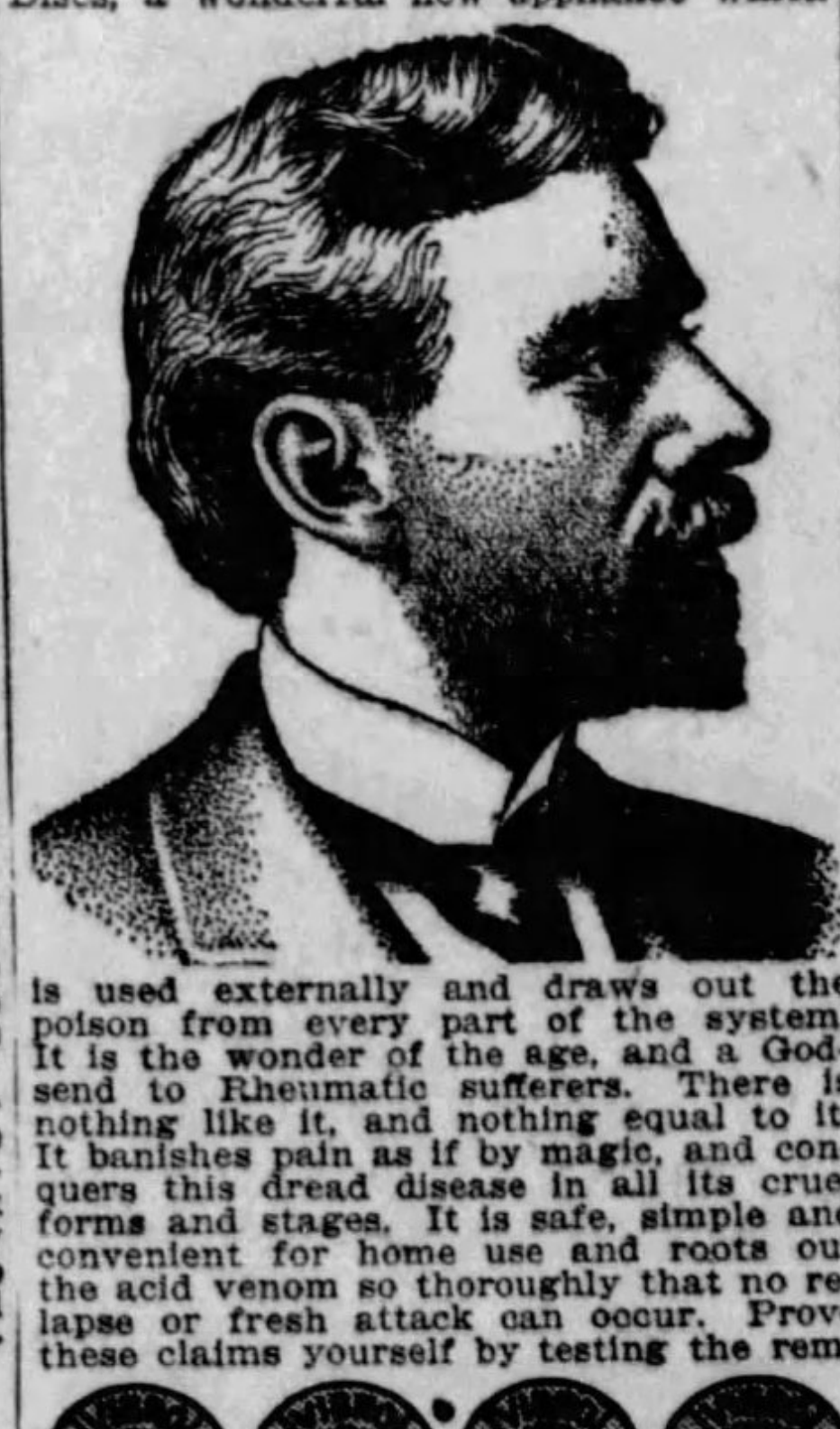
The pattern provides for a high neck with a standing collar, so one may have a simple little waist with round yoke in drop shoulder effect for an every day dress, and by the same pattern, make a charming little party or evening waist by the use of the collar and cutting away for the pointed neck. The pattern also provides a lining, which supports the full blouse at the waist line.

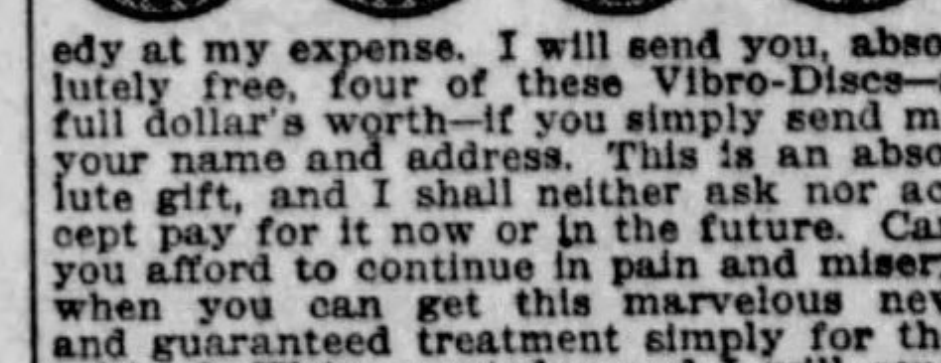
The skirt is the new seven gore style and may be made with or without the yoke and flounce. The fullness in the back may be taken up by inverted box-pleat or gathers. The pattern, like the waist, provides for two different ways of making—a plain walking skirt might be made by leaving off the flounce, and another skirt to match the waist would have the yoke, trimmed with rows of lace or braid as illustrated.

Cashmere, voile, albatross, silk, mull, or any light weight materials are suited to the mode, using for trimming lace or braid and edging the collar with ruffle of silk, chiffon, lace or embroidery.



Sizes—12, 14 and 16 years.





RHEUMATISM

Wonderful New External Remedy Curing Thousands. Any Rheumatic Sufferer May Try It Without Cost.

Send Your Address and Get A Dollar's Worth FREE.

I have a sure, quick and lasting cure for Rheumatism. I cure it by means of Vibro Discs, a wonderful new appliance which is used externally and draws out the poison from every part of the system. It is the wonder of the age, and a God-send to Rheumatic sufferers. There is nothing like it, and nothing equal to it. It banishes pain as if by magic, and conquers this dread disease in all its cruel forms and stages. It is safe, simple and convenient for home use and roots out the acid venom so thoroughly that no relapse or fresh attack can occur. Prove these claims yourself by testing the remedy at my expense. I will send you, absolutely free, four of these Vibro-Discs—a full dollar's worth—if you simply send me your name and address. This is an absolute gift, and I shall neither ask nor accept pay for it now or in the future. Can you afford to continue in pain and misery when you can get this marvelous new and guaranteed treatment simply for the asking? Write me today and I will send you the treatment at once and with it an elegant illustrated book on Rheumatism, all free and prepaid. Don't send any money—not even a postage stamp—but send your name and address THIS VERY DAY.

PROF. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 118, Battle Creek, Mich

REPORT COMES MARCH 2

Colorado Governorship Contest Nears an End.

Denver, Feb. 20.—Hearing of testimony in former Governor James H. Peabody's contest for the office of governor closed last evening. Briefs will be submitted to the contest committee this week by both sides, and the committee is required under the rules adopted by the general assembly to present its report and recommendations on March 1 to Lieutenant Governor McDonald, president of the joint convention of the legislature, by which the contest will be finally decided. The joint convention will receive the report on March 2, and will then determine how much time shall be allowed for argument.

Thirty days have been consumed in hearing evidence in the case, and the expenses of the contest to be borne by the state will amount to more than $60,000.

On the face of the returns as canvassed, Governor Adams' majority was 9,774. Mr. Peabody asked to have the entire vote of 104 Denver precincts and several precincts outside the city thrown out in consequence of frauds. Handwriting experts, testifying for Peabody, claimed to have found 7,327 illegal ballots among those in the Denver boxes which they examined. Ninety-eight voters have appeared in person before the contest committee and identified their ballots among those classed as illegal by the experts, and Adams' attorneys claim to have proven about 4,500 such ballots genuine by the depositions of the persons to whom they are credited on the poll books.

Should the contest committee decide, however, to reject the 104 Denver precincts, Adams' attorneys will endeavor to have similar action as to a number of precincts in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, which were carried by Peabody. With this end in view, they introduced expert testimony similar to that given in regard to the Denver ballots.

Governor Adams disapproves of the demonstration in his favor at the capital March 2, which has been prepared by the Building Trades Council of this city, and, in deference to his wishes, the labor organizations may decide to hold mass meetings elsewhere instead of assembling at the capital.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WALLACE

Hundreds of Neighbors Paid Last Respects to Dead Soldier.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 18.—The funeral services of Gen. Lew Wallace, which were private, were held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, after which the remains were placed in the receiving vault at Oak Hill cemetery, until a later date, when the burial will take place.

Hundreds of people yesterday afternoon viewed the remains of General Wallace, which rested upon a catafalque in the rotunda of the library of the dead soldier, author and diplomat. The catafalque was draped with an American flag which was carried through the civil war by the troops commanded by General Wallace. Emblems of the Loyal Legion and decorations conferred upon the general by the sultan of Turkey while the former was minister to the Ottoman empire were tastefully displayed.

TO IMPEACH GOVERNOR

Inquiry Started in West Virginia With That Object in View.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 18.—A resolution to investigate Governor White passed the Senate yesterday with the provision that if charges made by Senator Caldwell are proved true, articles of impeachment be drawn. Governor White had made charges that the senate was corrupt.

May Address Indians.

Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 18.—It is likely that President Roosevelt will deliver the diplomas to the graduating class at the commencement exercises at Carlisle Indian school. The school authorities have been promised that Commissioner of Indian Affairs Francis Leutt will be present unless some unforeseen obstacle arises, and Mr. Leutt is endeavoring to get the President to accompany him.

NAVAL BILL IS INVOLVED

Speaker of House Shuts Down on Grab Bills.

New York, Feb. 20.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs his paper as follows:

"There is a desperate struggle on in the house of representatives between Speaker Cannon and the members who are interested in the annual "grab" known as the public building bill.

"Involved in the contest is the fate of the program for the increase of the navy, and it is probable that tomorrow's session will demonstrate whether the tempting lure of the "pork barrel" is greater than the combined influence of the President and the speaker.

"Incidentally the fate of that companion "pork" measure, the river and harbor bill, is mixed up in the outcome. The river and harbor bill carries the enormous sum of $32,167,590. It provides for an appropriation of $14,932,933, to be taken out of the treasury during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, and for $17,234,657 to be taken out in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1906.

"This means of excusing the profligacy of congress has been adopted so that the supporters can go on the floor and say that the immediate appropriation is a little less than $15,000,000.

"Speaker Cannon has been compelled to yield on this bill under threats from leading supporters of the measure that they would defeat the provision for increase of the navy. He has felt also that it would be wise policy to allow the river and harbor bill to come up in advance of the sundry civil bill.

"Not so with the public building bill. The speaker has told the members of congress that the treasury is in no condition to permit an omnibus building bill this year, and he has refused point-blank to give the committee on public buildings a rule for the consideration of the measure.

"This has been followed by an attempt to stir up a revolt against the speaker and take the control of the house away from him. A petition has been circulated for signatures asking for the rule. Those circulating the paper reported yesterday that they had obtained more than 200 names.

"They are accompanying this with threats to oppose the authorization of two battleships in the navy bill when it comes up for final consideration tomorrow. The speaker is not alarmed at this and he believes that the house will tomorrow authorize the construction of two more ships.

"The public building bill is the clearest example of log-rolling that has been exhibited in congress this winter. It appropriates $9,500,000 distributed among 40 states.

"Mr. Gillett, of New York, the chairman of the committee, has obtained $465,000 for cities in the interior of his state. Mr. Bartholdt, the second man on the committee, has inserted items amounting to $1,262,000 for Missouri. The share of Mr. Burleigh, of Maine, is $415,000. Mr. Connor, of Iowa, has $672,000. Mr. Rodenburg, of Illinois, got $905,000. Mr. Minor, of Wisconsin, comes to the front with $319,000. Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, gets $172,000; North Dakota gets nothing."

RUSSIAN OFFICERS HERE

Paroled Naval Men Reach America on Way Home.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Three paroled Russian naval captains and eleven lieutenants arrived here today from Port Arthur, en route to Russia, on the steamship Siberia.

The party consisted of Captain N. O. Von Essen, commander of the battleship Sevastopol, Captain E. Shensiovitch, commander of the battleship Retivzan; Captain N. A. Saxe, commander of the naval transport Yermak; Lieutenants Bestoujeff-Rumy, A. J. Bezestuzeff, V. Beklemensheff, V. Butkevitch, K. Krotkoff, F. Ostelski, A. Rigey, S. Tirtoff, P. Wesselken, F. Dennissoff and S. Kovalevski.

The naval officers had no criticism of General Stoessel or the conduct of the defense of Port Arthur beyond the fact that the Russian fleet was under command and had not a sufficient supply of ammunition when the war began. Port Arthur, they said, would have fallen the latter part of August had it not been for the strengthening of the land forces with guns and men from the fleet.

"General Stoessel," said Captain Von Essen, "is a brave soldier, a great general and a true patriot. He held out to the last minute. He had plenty of ammunition, certainly, but I never heard of an army which could live on ammunition. Lack of food was the main reason for the surrender. There were not more than 10,000 able-bodied soldiers in the garrison when it was surrendered."

The Russian officers will leave for New York in a few days, from which place they will report to the Russian ambassador at Washington.

ADDICKS LOSES ANOTHER

Gas Man's Supporters Are Leaving Him Steadily.

Dover, Feb. 20.—Two ballots were taken by the Delaware legislature in joint session today. J. Edward Addicks lost one more vote, that of Speaker Denny, of the house, and T. Coleman Dupont gained two votes. The ballots resulted: Saulsbury, 20; Addicks, 14; T. Coleman Dupont, 5; Henry A. Dupont, 9; Richardson, 1; Henry C. Conrad, 1; total, 50. Necessary to a choice, 26.

On the next ballot the Richardson vote went to T. Coleman Dupont, giving him six. The joint assembly separated until noon tomorrow.

EPILEPSY OR FITS CAN SURELY BE CURED

By the remarkable discovery of an eminent specialist, this awful malady is permanently banished from the system.

FREE, A FULL 16-OUNCE BOTTLE.

It would amaze many people when they read of fatal and distressing accidents, to know how many of these are due to Epilepsy or Fits. Only

JOHN CHOUTEAU.

a few weeks ago Philadelphia papers told of the case of a young man of that city who fell from a pier at Atlantic City and was drowned. Spectators supposed it to be a case of suicide, but at the inquest the fact was brought out that the victim was subject to Epileptic Fits, and it was undoubtedly one of these attacks that had caused him to fall to his death. The success of a dramatic performance was marred not long ago because the leading lady was seized with an epileptic fit during the play. John Chouteau, a well-known cowboy of Vinita, I. T., has probably furnished the most thrilling experience on record. In the spring of 1896, while on his pony, he suddenly gave a piercing yell and fell, his feet still in the stirrups. At once his startled pony started to run, but another cowboy made a magnificent throw of his lasso, caught the pony and saved Chouteau's life. The latter had been warned not to ride, as he had suffered from epileptic attacks since infancy, sometimes having three or four a week. Directly after the accident a friend induced Chouteau to take Dr. Fred E. Grant's cure for Epilepsy. Under date of August 28, 1903, Chouteau writes: "I have never had an attack since, I weighed 140 pounds when I began the treatment, now I weigh, in my shirt sleeves, 180 lbs., am stout and healthy, sleep well and eat all I can get." Chouteau is permanently cured. Dr. Grant is a renowned physician of Kansas City, Mo., who has made a life study of the causes and cures of Epilepsy or Fits. The result is a remedy, a purely vegetable compound, which he emphatically states will surely and permanently cure fits in all their forms, no matter what their cause. To convince everyone of this fact, he asks every person in the United States suffering with Epilepsy or Fits to send their name and address to Dr. Fred E. Grant, 935 New Ridge Building, Kansas City, Mo., and receive free a large bottle of this wonderful remedy, not a sample bottle, but a large, full 16-oz. bottle.

$1000.00 Reward

is Offered as a guarantee that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no Opium and no Alcohol. It is a pure extract of Botanic plants and medicinal herbs that will cure the diseases and weaknesses of Women

Signed R V Pierce

COLORADO FOLLOWS LEAD

Bill Introduced for Refinery in That State—Standard Again Buying Oil in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.—The Kansas house, without a dissenting vote, yesterday passed the bill making oil pipelines common carriers. This is the second of the series of bills directed against the Standard Oil company. It has already passed the senate and will, it is said, be signed by the governor. Without this bill the refinery plan could not have been carried out successfully, owing to the lack of pipe lines owned by the state. Now, however, the state oil can be piped through the Standard Oil company's lines.

The anti-discrimination bill, designed to prevent the Standard Oil company from underselling the state refinery, was made a special order for next Monday. This bill makes it unlawful for any commodity to be sold in any one town of the state lower than in another except such difference as may be made necessary through freight rates. Thus the Standard Oil company will be prevented from cutting the price of oil to meet the state price any place in the state, unless it reduces the price for the whole state.

In Governor Hoch's message to the legislature he says:

"No greater question confronts the American people than the control of great aggregations of capital. We are all groping in the dark, but we will get out into the light after a while. This Kansas contribution to the solving of this great problem may or may not be a wise one, but it is at least an honest and courageous one."

Governor Hoch said that the present legislation was not an attempt to drive the Standard Oil company from the state, nor to deprive it of its rights. "It is not an attempt to establish a monopoly, but an attempt to compel a monopoly already existing to be decent." He said that when normal conditions were again restored the state would be glad to withdraw from the business of refining oil, and leave it in the hands of private competitors "where it legitimately belongs."

"It is due to this state to say," said Governor Hoch, "that this movement has not been conceived, as many suppose, and some charge, in the spirit of socialism."

TO GROW ITS OWN TREES

Match Company Prepares for an Endless Supply of Timber.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—The Diamond Match company will adopt a new scheme for raising timber in Butte county, California, to supply its factory. The California manager and attorney have arrived here from attendance at the annual meeting of the company in Chicago. At that meeting President Barber said:

"We have over 80,000 acres of valuable timber land that promise, by a system of timber culture which we propose establishing, to give us an almost perpetual supply of lumber for our foreign and domestic factories."

WILL LAY ANOTHER CABLE

Commercial Company Projects New One Across Atlantic.

New York, Feb. 20.—Another Atlantic cable is to be laid by the Commercial Cable company and bids for its laying have already been received. The route has been determined and it is expected that the new cable will be in operation during the coming summer. Clarence Mackay says that no new stock will be issued on this cable, but that the cost has been met by the Mackay companies because of a desire to keep the reserve fund of the Commercial Cable company intact.

The new cable will be of high speed and will embody the latest discoveries in this branch of electrical work.

PRESIDENT TAKES IT UP

Will Look Into Matter of Separation of Husbands and Wives.

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—Chief of Police Bennett, of Braddock, Pa., who has been striving for the maintenance by the government of indigent old soldiers and their wives together, either in national soldiers' homes or some other place, has received a letter from President Roosevelt's secretary, William Loeb, saying that the matter of the separation of couples had been referred to the war department and would receive the proper attention.

LOSS IS OVER $1,100,000

Wholesale District Burned and Hotels Damaged.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.—The property loss by the fire in the center of the wholesale district last night was today placed at $1,100,000; insurance, $826,000.

The explosions of chemicals in the Keifer and Delmetch house, with the accompanying bursts of flames, made the fire a spectacular one. Falling walls added to the danger incurred by the firemen, one of whom suffered a broken leg by a piece of cornice flying from a falling building. There were many narrow escapes from death. The flames were confined to the burned district, which adjoins the union station, with the greatest difficulty. Several times the flames crossed the alley which connected with other leading wholesale houses of the city, but each time the fire was extinguished. The concussions from the chemical explosions broke hundreds of panes of glass across Meridian street. The burned district is bounded by Meridian street, Louisiana street, Jackson Place and an alley. Sparks from the burning building flew over the city, carried by a high wind. Men were stationed on roofs to protect buildings from the sparks.

The following are the principal losses as estimated by a prominent insurance man:

Fahnley & McCrea, building, $125,000, loss on stock, $260,000, insurance, $290,000; A. Keifer Drug company, building, $70,000, stock, $225,000, insurance, $245,000; Griffiths Bros., building, $50,000, stock, $150,000, insurance, $160,000; E. C. Dolmatsck company, building, $50,000, stock, $40,000, insurance, $65,000; Sherman House, building, $45,000, stock $10,000, insurance, $35,000; Savoy Hotel, building $20,000, stock, $10,000, insurance $15,000; St. Charles Hotel, building, $12,000, stock, $10,000, insurance $11,000; Muir Millinery company, building, $5,000, stock, $10,000, insurance $15,000. Total loss $1,100,000.

ALL DOUBT IS REMOVED

Arsenic Discovered in One of Hoch's Victims.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Drs. W. S Haines and O. W. Lewke, who have been analyzing the stomach and liver of Mrs. Marie Welker-Hoch, the latest alleged victim of Johann Hoch, declared definitely today that the woman's death was due to arsenical poisoning

Dr. Lewke, who is the coroner's physician, said the arsenic in the stomach indicated an intent to murder.

"With the evidence of four analyses before us," said Dr. Lewke, "there is no doubt left that Mrs. Welker died as the result of work which would have done credit to a 'Borgia.'

"First, I analyzed the stomach and liver. Then Dr. Haines analyzed them. Then both of us made tests in conjunction. In every case the result was the same. Each test showed large quantities of arsenic in both liver and stomach. We did not get ordinary reactions, showing simply traces of the drug. All our traces showed arsenic in quantities large enough to kill."

Dr. Haines is professor of chemistry in Rush Medical college of the University of Chicago. He is recognized as one of the foremost chemists of the United States and an authority, especially upon all questions of toxicology.

LEPER BOY IS NOW CURED

Case Seemed Hopeless Once, but His Recovery Is Complete.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.—For the first time in the history of leprosy cases in the United States, and probably in the world, physicians here say, a leper has been discharged as permanently cured from the Louisiana leper's camp near here.

A thirteen-year-old boy was isolated with a large number of other lepers in the camp, under the care of Dr. Isidore Dyer, consulting leprologist, fifteen years ago. His body was coffee-colored and was covered with leprous ulcers. His gaze was pitifully expressionless, the eyes, which were abnormally developed, were blank, and his hands and feet had grown to such abnormal proportions that he could barely walk.

At first the boy's condition seemed hopeless, but he gradually improved and was separated from those in the advanced stages. He has returned to his home in New Orleans completely cured and without the slightest leprous symptoms.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

FITS CURED EPILEPSY

I have devoted the past thirty years of my life to curing Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, and have effected cures in thousands of cases where all other remedies have failed. In order to prove the efficacy of my treatment, I will send a Free Bottle of my wonderful remedy to all sufferers of this dread disease who will write, giving Express and Post-Office address. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl Street New York.

Pretty Country Girl—Brunette, age 20, has $10,000, will inherit much more. wishes to marry. CURRAN, 1242 Wabash, Chicago.

HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT YOUNG WIDOW, no children, $80,000 in her own name, will marry immediately and will furnish husband with capital to start business. No objections to honorable poor man. Address Mrs. O. Belmont, Hampden Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED: A bright young lady or gentleman, having high school or good grammar school education, in every city and town, to work for us during spare time on liberal commission basis, and take our Shorthand Mail Course without charge. Box [illegible], Erie, Pa.

BUSINESS MAN Middle age, tall and handsome, worth $40,000, magnificent home, desires at once true affectionate wife, Maiden Lady or Widow, no objection to widow with children, money no object. Address I. Bel Monte, 14 State St., Chicago.

WIRELESS ACROSS OCEAN

Company Proposes to Have Lines to Panama and Orient.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—A representative of a wireless telegraph company is here arranging for the installation of a plant for communication with Panama by a direct coast route and east by way of Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, New York, Key West, Porto Rico and Cuba.

Following this, direct communication will, it is said, be perfected between this city, the Philippines, the Orient and the Hawaiian Islands.

An effort is now being made to secure the sites for the necessary stations in this city or in its vicinity.

ON LOOKOUT FOR CHANCE

John Hay Says President Will Bring About Peace if Possible.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—Alfred H. Love, president of the Universal Peace Union, which has its headquarters in this city, has received a letter from Secretary of State Hay, in response to Mr. Love's suggestion that the government should make an effort to bring about a cessation of hostilities in the far east, on or before the coming anniversary of Washington's birthday. Mr. Hay's letter is as follows:

"I have had the pleasure to receive your letter, in which, expressing the appreciation felt by the Universal Peace Union for the interest this department has shown in the cause of peace in the far east, you ask renewal of efforts in this direction at this time, which you think is opportune. This government has naturally watched with keen solicitation the course of the struggle in Manchuria, and within all proper limits has successfully endeavored to cause the neutrality of the neighboring territories to be respected. The President has been equally solicitous to see the war closed by an honorable peace, and if an opening for his friendly offices to that end should appear, he would gladly act in whatever sense might be practicable. So far there has been no indication of any disposition by the belligerents to invite or accept the kindly offices of any power, but on the contrary, Russia has made it known that suggestions to that end from without would be regarded as inadmissible. This government, however, does not relax its watchfulness nor abate its desire to see peace prevail, and to do towards that end whatever humane duty may counsel or opportunity permit. I am, sir,

"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN HAY."

POULTRY JOURNAL FREE

20-page weekly farm and family journal to new subscribers 6 months for silver quarter, and best poultry journal in America one year free. The farm paper is owned and edited by farmers. Splendid farm, stock, dairy and household journal. Stops when time is up. Samples free.

FARMER'S GUIDE, Huntington, Ind.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton
Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.

Your grip on success depends largely on the other things you are willing to let go.

THURSDAY.

We cannot always succeed; but if we fail, we can always fail—in good spirits.

FRIDAY.

Politeness, or civility, or urbanity, or whatever we may choose to call it, is the oil which preserves the machinery of society from destruction.

SATURDAY.

Take the matter of amusement, which is a means of restoring elasticity and vigor to one's powers. We may therein always have fellowship with Christ.

SUNDAY.

Conditioned by prayer, the rough places will be made smooth, and the crooked paths straight.

MONDAY.

Harmony of visible form matches unheard of harmony of mind. Attitude of tranquility attracts gleams from higher realms.

TUESDAY.

If you persist in seeking and watching for opportunities for success they will come.

The Cleveland Cat Club

In Cleveland a new kind of club has been started which is not devoted to literary or educational purposes, but principally to the well being of that often much abused domestic animal, the cat. In the announcement of its aims, the declaration is made that it does not design to relieve private individuals from exercising charity toward their dumb fellow creatures, any more than the founding of orphan asylums is designed to relieve parents from raising their own children. The object of the club is to afford relief in cases where an animal is exposed to suffering and desertion. It does not limit its efforts to cats, but when the desired "Home" is established all deserted or suffering animals will be cared for as far as possible.

The club is now a little one, six months' old, and has about seventy members which number is rapidly increasing.

A prominent and active member is the well known author and philanthropist, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton. The club colors are brown and gold, and the club flower is Black-Eyed Susan.

The stories told in the little booklet detailing its aims and purposes, concerning the poor, lost and deserted cats which need to be cared for, show how much needless suffering is inflicted by human beings upon helpless animals. It is not simply the relief afforded which is to be considered, but the help which is given towards the building up of human sentiment in a community. Canon Wilberforce once said: "In the great eternal world, men and animals sink or swim together." It is certain that the man, woman or child, who is kind to the animal creation will not be likely to fail in duty towards human beings. The influence of a work like this upon children is also pre-eminently good and important.

May the Cleveland Cat Club therefore "live long and prosper."

The Cozy Corner

ANOTHER VIEW OF CHURCH DRESSING.

May I be allowed to make a little correction without hurting anyone's feelings? If so, I would suggest that if Mrs. E. K. will read her Bible a little more carefully, she will see that St. Stephen was stoned to death, and in her Church History—if she has one—that it was St. Lawrence who was broiled on a gridiron for his adherence to his faith. Of course she knew this, and it was only a very easily understood mistake.

I think, however, that exceptions can be taken to her statement that, in any place is "fine raiment made a passport to the sacred edifice." There are in many—if not all church—women who have so little good sense that they will judge a person—whether man or woman—by their clothes, but if "Mrs. Brown" goes to church to worship God—which she presumably does, and not to increase her social standing, she will not be troubled by any neglect or slight from such people.

She would not allow their slights to prevent her from doing her shopping or attending to any other duty, and why should she allow them to prevent her from doing her bounden duty of public worship of her God? Why, unless she places the opinions of those who are nothing to her, who have done nothing for her, above the commands of Him who has kept, protected and cared for her every day of her life, and who judges every one righteously.

Another thing in "Mrs. Brown's" experiences as told by our friend, which does not seem quite right, is her trying to make a bargain with Almighty God. She "resolves to take up her cross and resume her religious duties if her child was spared." What right has any human being to place the doing of what they acknowledge to be their duty—as "Mrs. Brown" did—on the condition that God does what they think is right, or what they want? If He thought it right to take "Mrs. Brown's" child from her, how would that absolve her from doing what she acknowledged to be her duty?

In these days of advanced thought, there is a great tendency to belittle God and His power. We are prone to forget our obligations, and fall into a way of feeling that we are able to supply our daily needs, and to direct our lives by our own efforts, forgetting how futile those efforts would be with nothing but our own strength to depend upon.

As for "Mrs. Brown" and her ilk "doing their sewing" or "going to doubtful places of amusement because they are not well enough dressed to attend church," it really seems to me that they might find better work in teaching their children at home their duty to God, and, perhaps, the wickedness of over-dressing, which shall make them a stumbling block to some less fortunate child.—L. M. Horner, Idaho.

THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINEERS.

Miss Bouton was correct in her conception of the conditions prevailing among the mountains of East Tennessee. We are sorry such is the case; sorry, too, that the outside world thinks that we all follow in the footsteps of the past centuries. But that these conditions actually exist, there is no denying and I believe that some things pertaining to the life of the mountain people will never be obliterated, no matter what educational advantages are offered, nor how near the crest of our mountains the tide of advancement reaches.

I do not speak of the mountains of Kentucky, or North Carolina, but believe from my own experience that the people of those sections are not greatly different from us. I was born, and always have lived here—in short—am one of them, so I think I know.

There are classes, and classes, in East Tennessee. Being a teacher I have lived among several of the different classes and know the life of all. Some neighborhoods—as we term it—are very religously inclined; others the extreme opposite, but in all the superstitious beliefs are prevalent. They "plant in the moon," are bothered with witches, and the minister of our church has "seen ghosts." They can stop the bleeding of a wound, "put back" the coming of a felon or a boil, blow out a fire or cure a baby with "thrash," in ways that seem perfectly ludicrous to an unbeliever. Thousands of things could be written of us which would sound like fiction, but which are lamentable facts.

It is true there are schools; education is within the reach of all, but some will not accept it. They do not spin and weave as they did twenty-five yeas ago—I do not think you could find a loom in operation—except for weaving carpets; cloth is too cheap for that. Sheep raising and the production of cotton, is almost a thing of the past.

Remember, however, even among the mountains there are educated people; people who read, and educate their children, who take leading papers, are connected by wire with the outside world and live in all ways as do people in other parts of the country. You will find intelligence and ignorance side by side. I feel that there is as brilliant intellect in East Tennessee as the north can boast of, but the mountaineer is here, in his superstition, his ignorance and his set ideas that nothing can ever change.—M. G. R., E. Tenn.

To many persons, the taste of mutton is unpleasant, but if a leg of lamb is cooked in this way, there will be nothing but delightful enjoyment.

Roast Lamb With Tomatoes.

In a baking pan place a can of tomatoes, a chopped, green pepper, a small, red pepper and half an onion grated. When this is heated through, lay in it a small leg of lamb. Roast, basting frequently and adding a little hot water if needed. While this is roasting, cook some macaroni in well salted water, and when the lamb is ready to serve, mix the macaroni with the gravy that remains in the pan and pour over the meat.

The great secret of having lamb, or mutton, acceptable, is to serve it very hot. If the roast is to be left on the table for a possible second serving, have it placed in a dish of hot water over an alcohol lamp and closely covered. In no other way can the "wooly" taste be avoided.

Apple Pudding.

In a double boiler, heat to boiling one quart of milk. To this add one-half cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth spoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, three cupfuls of pared and chopped apples, and one cupful of Indian meal. Let this scald thoroughly, then pour into a buttered baking dish and bake slowly for three-fourths of an hour. Serve either hot or cold, with cream or maple syrup.

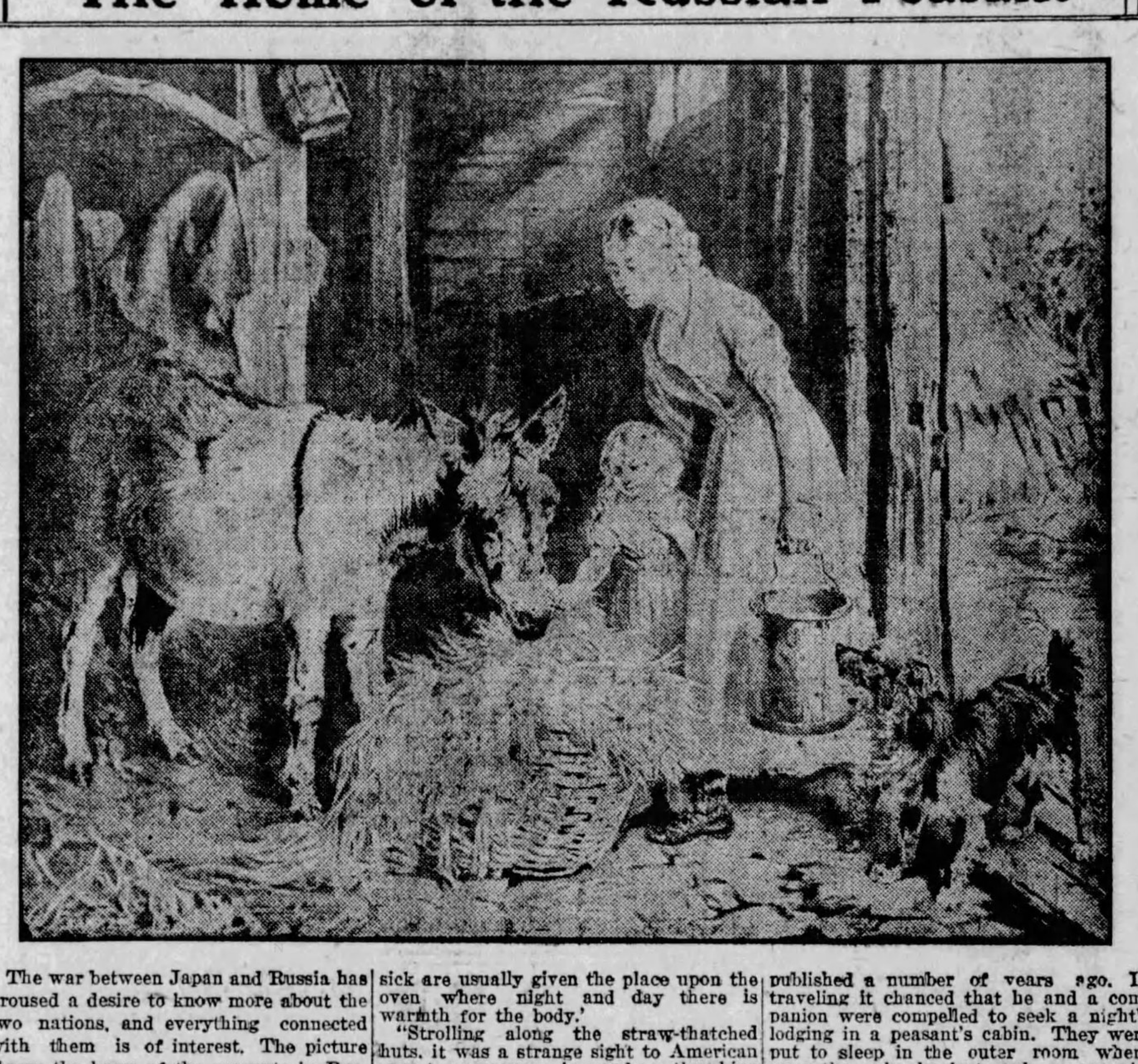
Apple Cake.

Make a biscuit dough of two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder one spoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of butter, one egg beaten in a cup, and the cup filled with sweet milk. Spread this dough in a shallow pan, about half an inch thick, and press pared, quartered and cored apples thickly into it. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. This is good either hot or cold.

FEBRUARY.

The shortest month of all the year,
Yet ere its sands are run,
We spell two names the world holds dear—
Lincoln and Washington.
—C. L. C. in Youth.

The Home of the Russian Peasant



The war between Japan and Russia has aroused a desire to know more about the two nations, and everything connected with them is of interest. The picture shows the home of the peasants in Russia. We see here only one room with its inmates, the animals belonging to the family. The following is from an American writer:

"Usualily the house consists of one room, in which a large oven is built of brick, stone or clay, some rude benches, a hand-made table, and the simplest kind of household utensils. But ever and always an Ikon—a representation of Christ, to which obeisance is made and all reverence given. Adjoining the house, often contiguous to it, is another room, where are kept the cows, poultry, etc. Most of the houses are built of logs, with thatched roofs.

"In response to my question as to where the people slept, I was told 'They lie on benches, they wrap themselves in skins and stretch upon the floor; the aged and sick are usually given the place upon the oven where night and day there is warmth for the body.'

"Strolling along the straw-thatched huts, it was a strange sight to American eyes to see women in numbers threshing out grain with flails. I availed myself of an opportunity to obtain an insight into peasant life never to be forgotten. Nearly every garment worn is spun, woven and fashioned by the simplest and most primitive of appliances. Fabrics of wool and of flax and outer coats made from the skins of animals comprise the raiment of the entire peasant class. Cotton kerchiefs of brilliant hue, knotted beneath the chin are necessarily purchased. But the white aprons, decorated with knitted lace, seem especially dear to every feminine heart, and are donned at the close of the day even if the wearer has been engaged in the heaviest of field work and in closest contact with Mother Earth."

The above is taken from the book entitled Tolstoy; A Man of Peace. A very amusing story is told of the experience of Mr. Wallace, the author of a book on Russia, considered authoritative, though published a number of years ago. In traveling it chanced that he and a companion were compelled to seek a night's lodging in a peasant's cabin. They were put to sleep in the outer room where were the animals, just such as are pictured above. He writes:

"My friend made a careful inspection of the room and declared that the place though densely populated contained no bipeds beside ourselves. * * * * At length I fell asleep; but shortly afterwards I was aroused by some one tightly grasping my arm. As the light had been extinguished, I could see nothing, but I instinctively sprang up, and endeavored to close with my assailant. In vain! He dextrously eluded my grasp, and I stumbled over my portmanteau lying upon the floor; but my prompt action revealed who the intruder was, by producing a wild flutter and a frantic cackling! The supposed midnight robber and possible assassin was simply a peaceable hen that had gone to roost on my arm, and, on finding her position unsteady, had dug her claws into what she mistook for a roosting place!"

The Worst Feature of Divorce

STRIKES CRUEL BLOW AT INTEGRITY OF THE FAMILY AND HAPPINESS OF CHILDREN............

By Margaret E. Sangster

Pulpit and press and even fiction are calling attention to the widespread evil of easy divorce. A brilliant English novel, recently published, introduces no less than four misfit pairs, who, however, settle their differences in one way or another, outside the courts. Judge Grant's deeply interesting work, The Undercurrent, is a study of American life, which shows in startling colors the tendency to rush to divorce, not merely when it is, like surgery, in extreme cases necessary to save life, but when it is prompted, shall we say, by mere idleness and caprice, reinforced by a passionate desire for personal enjoyment.

In a certain ultrafashionable set, it seems no longer to excite more than a passing comment, when A, growing tired of his wife, and coveting B's, secures a legal separation from her. In an incredibly short space of time the bond that unites the B's is probably broken and another marriage takes place; possibly two marriages take place. The thing is almost like the children's game of stagecoach, in which seats are changed with headlong haste. The evident prearrangement is shocking and awakens disgust.

This changing partners is still regarded in some conservative states of our union, notably in the south, as disgraceful, unless it be for a cause which in itself dissolves true marriage. In some of the older northern states and in some states of the newer west almost any flimsy excuse suffices to separate those who have been united by the sanction of the law and the church. Marriage is regarded by the church, or speaking strictly, by the Roman church and the Protestant Episcopal communion, as a sacrament. For the protection of society and the safeguarding of the home, it were well if this view were more generally taken. It is not very many years since it would hardly have been possible for decent people to air their quarrels and grievances in the public eye without shame and without reserve, as too frequently is now done. Nor is it very long since a slight stigma, a shadow, if not a stain, inhered in the very thought of divorce, so that respectable people shrank from it with horror and preferred to endure almost any suffering rather than have recourse to so heroic a remedy.

The worst feature of divorce is that it strikes a desperate blow at the integrity of the family. Historically speaking, the family came before the community, before the state, and before the nation. However prosperous a nation may seem to be, it cannot rise higher than the highest water-mark of its home life, nor can it be stable nor have its prosperity assured if there are rottenness and degeneracy in its homes. Divorce strikes a cruel blow at the happiness of childhood, and inflicts an unmerited reproach upon little ones who were called into the world by fathers and mothers whose self-will no longer permits them to live together in peace.

No dispassionate observer can help an extreme sorrow for children who are thus worse than orphaned in the morning of their days.

Sometimes the public is shown the spectacle of parents at strife, one or the other fighting fiercely for the possession of the offspring of both. Whichever gains the day, the father or the mother, the children have thrust upon them far too early the grief and pain which belongs only to maturity. Sensitive children suffer acutely in such circumstances. They are shamed in their own sight and in the eyes of their world of the schoolroom and the playground. Pending the decision of a stubbornly contested divorce case children are sometimes tossed about like balls in the hand of a mocking destiny, from one makeshift of a home to another, spending six months with a mother, then leaving her to pass six months with a father, both of whom adore the children, while they hate each other and are at deadly feud. No better hot-bed for the growth of everything inimical to good corale and good manners can be found than this. It stunts the good and forces the evil to rapid growth.

A curious obscurity must come over the mental vision of a father who desires to snatch his children from the mother who bore them, and a strange aberration of reason has seized the mother who would teach her children that their father is their worst enemy. No one can deny that causes exist which render legal separation a mournful necessity. Among these, infidelity, desertion, nonsupport and drunkenness must, of course, be included, and to these some thoughtful people add incompatibility of temper. In the latter case it is often discovered that the incompatibility is superficial and not vital, and that it could be overcome by patience and self-control on either side. In too many instances the gist of the matter is that the infelicities of marriage spring from idleness, love of display and self-indulgence. A hard working woman, with a more or less inebriated husband and a house full of children, once said to me: "Poor people do not go into the divorce court. They pick up their load and carry it on the best way they can. Somehow they know it will all come right at the end of the day."

The rich and the idle among women and men in this country are largely the ones who are bringing the stain of easy divorce upon the republic. It is the woman with several homes in which she does not live, haunting Europe instead, and the society man who is an idler from choice, who are most to blame. These people have grand weddings, marry with a great flourish of trumpets, and soon find the conditions of life intolerable. The next step is to establish a residence apart and through legal technicalities obtain a divorce. Next, in hot haste, the wedding bells are rung again. If a child has been born the trail of its misfortune seems nothing to its selfish parents.

We need not be too pessimistic. A house divided against itself is a house built on a quicksand. The ultimate good sense of the nation makes for righteousness. The nation is composed of units. The individual who scorns the right and chooses the wrong is less influential than his neighbor who stands firmly for loyalty, good faith and pure living. The nation as a nation abhors whatever militates against the stability of marriage and the security of home life. Our strength is in the unobtrusive, comfortable and contented home. In city and country the plain home is the bulwark of the nation. Thousands of people who never gave it a name, are living the simple life, which is also the hallowed and beautiful life. Until truth and honor are lost and graft and corruption take their place, divorce will remain exceptional. Nevertheless, a toning up of public sentiment is needed, and if practicable, some uniformity of legal enactment should be sought for the salvation of the American home and the protection of our good name and fame.

A present distress may seem insupportable, but it were well for those who feel that they cannot endure a momentary ill to take a glance at the future. Shall the day ever dawn when the son or daughter in the cradle, or playing on the nursery floor, having arrived at years of adolescence, will ask an explanation that it may be hard to give?

Has a mother the right to cast what may be suspicion or shadow on the bright future of her innocent daughter, in that future day when the daughter shall be sought in marriage? Parents cannot live for themselves alone. They have given hostages to fortune and treasures to the state when they have called children into being. Could they lift the curtain from the coming years they might stand aghast at the unmerited misery they are heedlessly inflicting on innocent children by their selfish and ill-considered resort to divorce.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

Melt the candle ends and put in cheesecloth bags to use on ironing days. They are equal to any "wax" preparation on the market for preventing the irons from sticking, and it will save the ends of the candles when they are too short to burn.

A very satisfactory dish for luncheon is made from a slice of bread, with a thin piece of broiled ham placed on it and on the ham a poached egg. Lay these on a platter, garnish with some feathers of parsley and no one would imagine for an instant that they were eating plain ham and eggs.

If you want the very best cup of chocolate, make it in this way: Two cupfuls of water, one and a half squares of chololate, two level tablespoonfuls of cocoa, the same amount of sugar, and a pinch of salt. Boil these for half an hour in a double boiler then add a quart of milk and let the whole cook for an hour. When ready to serve add half a teaspoonful of vanilla and to each cupful, when poured out, a spoonful of whipped cream. This is not only perfectly delicious, but is a strengthening and soothing tonic for weary nerves.

When silk is greasy, spread magnesia on the wrong side and let it remain for several hours; then brush off and renew if the spots are not all gone. To make old black silk look like new, brush all dust from it, remove grease spots with magnesia, then dip each piece separately in cold water. Do not wring, but put them dripping, on a flat, broad, wooden table. Smooth them out carefully with a soft cloth, taking care to leave no wrinkles. In an hour or two the pieces of silk may be removed from the table and will have the original lustre. Black ribbons and all colored ribbons that will not "run" when wet may be treated in the same way.

Never put away a garment, either of silk or cloth, without first brushing it free from dust, being particularly careful of the folds or pleats. Bonnets and hats will keep their appearance much longer if they are brushed, and the ribbons and other trimmings pulled into place before they are put away. An ounce of care at first is worth several pounds of cure after the hat or garment is left to be filled with dust and creases.

Wear a clean apron—a light colored one is preferable—when ironing, or bed making.

Do not let stale flowers remain in a sick room; change the water in which the flowers are kept every day, and clip the stems as soon as they become soft at the ends. A piece of charcoal placed in a vase of water will prevent the odor of the decayed stems from being so offensive.

Before using new tin, or iron ware, boil a handful of hay in it for an hour; it will sweeten them and make them better to use.

Sprinkle chloride of lime around where rats come; it is said that it will drive them away better than cats or dogs.

Mix turpentine in the water with which floors are washed before putting down carpets, or wash frequently with a cloth wrung out of turpentine and water, around the edges of carpets, to prevent moths and buffalo bugs.

Powdered rice sprinkled upon lint and applied to a fresh wound will stop bleeding. A flannel cloth wet with kerosene will make it easy work to remove finger marks and spots from paint.

For the cook: A tablespoonful of liquid equals one quarter cupful. A pint of liquid weighs a pound, and a quart of sifted flour weighs the same. One cupful of butter, half a pound, ten eggs one pound, and a solid pint of chopped meat weighs a pound.

A young woman was to make a visit of two weeks, at a place fifty miles distant from her home. She did not wish to be troubled with a trunk, and could not afford to buy a suit case. So she took a pasteboard box in which her winter cloak had been sent home, reinforced the corners with a piece of muslin pasted on them, and in it she packed an evening dress, an extra skirt, three shirt waists, a change of underwear, handkerchiefs, collars and toilet necessaries. The cover of the box acted as an "extension" making plenty of room, and these garments, with the traveling suit she wore, were enough for her fortnight's stay. When the box was closed, it was wrapped with a piece of brown paper, and fastened with a shawl strap so it could be easily carried and answered every purpose of a ten dollar suit case.

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

"Little Sister" came in very late for the party, on account of having been "shaken off the handcar," but she is welcome just the same.

I never had a chance to attend a M. G. R. New Year's party till this year, and to think I am too late or this one! "Zack Stubbs," why, O why did you not tell Indiana Wabash and me that you were going to go so fast; then maybe we would have held on tighter. I suppose—like a great many others—your intentions were good, but you never thought what weak and tender things girls are, and that they are not (often) accustomed to the rapid transit methods of a handcar. Well, it will be safe for you to invite us again, for we shall be better prepared next time and will not "get left."

Such of my gifts as were not lost in the fall, I will keep until the next party, except the New Year's wishes I had for all, and the handshake which I wish to return to "Indiana Wabash." Not the one she sent me—I would not spare that—but one equally strong.

The serial story has been, thus far, a credit to those who are writing it, and the pictures of "Bessie Belle" and her mother and "Em T. Head" have added much to the appearance of our column.

Does anyone know what has become of Clover? Did she, in a fit of discouragement, abandon the farm and take to teaching school?

"Shylock" I think you and I could agree in one particular—that is, in our love for reading, though perhaps mine may be in lighter vein than yours.

As I never was good at guessing, I will not try to identify "Elsie Tryon" or "Rosetta Blum." If I have one talent it is for reading and I will come again soon and read you a poem entitled The Two Singers, if you would care to hear it.—"Little Sister."

"Entomologist" came a little late for the New Year's party, and determining not to be behind time at the next party on the list, he sends to every M. G. R. a valentine. On the side of these is to be printed the favorite poem of the recipient, and on the other a beautiful bouquet of pansies, roses or violets (just which you like best) with the inscription "A token of friendship and esteem from 'Entomologist.'" Isn't that nice of him to remember us all in such a pretty way? He also sends this letter:

Well, here I am, and the party is "out." I missed it on account of my moving around so much during the last two months. But when I received the back numbers of The Blade I was much pleased to read that I had been remembered. Thanks "Coralyn," for the firecrackers. I shall save them until next "Fourth," and if I should then be so unfortunate as to be where I cannot buy any, I can celebrate with these. "Twin Sister," I thank you for the geranium; I love flowers and plants as well as "bugs," and have studied them a great deal.

I was at the St. Louis fair in October, but as so many good letters have been written, I will only mention a few of the many beautiful and interesting things I saw. The Cascades and fountains at night, with their red, white and blue lights, seemed to me to be among the most beautiful things.

Very interesting was a pair of horns imbedded in a tree, eighteen feet from the ground when the tree was standing. The tree had grown over the skull, and the horns were projecting from the wood but a few inches. They were supposed to have been in the tree over a hundred and thirty-five years. From Nevada were shown footprints supposed to be those of a man, which were 8 inches wide and 18 inches long. From Illinois was sent the largest lump of coal that was ever hoisted from a mine. It weighed fifteen tons, and was hoisted from a shaft 335 feet deep.

In the government building we saw Washington's sword, that of Andrew Jackson, Benjamin Franklin's staff, a beautiful silver urn that was presented to Captain Isaac Hull in 1812, the fine silk flag, woven in one piece, that was presented to the United States by France at the time of Lincoln's death, and last, but not least, a 16-inch breech-loading rifle. This gun was 49.29 feet long, weighed 29,000 pounds, took a charge of 660 pounds of powder, shot a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds, with a range of 21 miles, and at the speed of 26 miles a minute.—"Entomologist."

The dear "Buckeye Schoolma'am" sends her love as a valentine to Miss Prudence, who could ask for nothing better, and which she reciprocates in kind:

As my tender heart was touched by "Indiana Wabash's" distress at the loss of her pretty gifts, I hasten to offer her a bit of consolation. Maybe another "birchrod" will grow before I need it, dear friend, for I am not teaching this winter; anyway, I can worry along for a while with my battle-scarred ruler. I am sure we are all just as grateful and appreciative of you kindly intentions as if "Zack" had not caused such disaster.

For three months before the holidays I was attending school on the "Banks of the Wabash," and wore my M. G. R. badge in a very conspicuous way, hoping to attract the eye of a fellow-member, but failed. I wonder where the Indiana contingent are. "Pansy" once expressed a desire to meet me and hoped to do so soon, a hope I heartily echoed, but as she has not been heard of since, I wish some one would find her for me.

"Lena Rivers," here's hoping you will succeed, along with each and every member of our band.

Why not give our counties, so we may locate each other? Mine is Seneca county.—"Buckeye Schoolma'am."

APPLE PIE.

When our cook she makes a pie,
You oughter see her fingers fly!
She sits and holds a yeller bowl,
An' stirs so fast she keeps a hole
Down through the middle of the stuff,
There's milk an' egg, an' flour enough,—
And maybe other things, but I
Forget just all that makes a pie!

When our cook she makes a pie,
She rolls the dough that, by an' by,
Is two round blankets; then you'll see
Her slice some apples evenly,
Plump into bed she makes 'em hop,
An' cuts some peep-holes through the top,
So they won't smother when they lie
All warm an' sugared in the pie.

When our cook she makes a pie,
She balances the plate up high,
And with a pleasant snippy sound
She trims it nicely all around.
And when she's thumbed the edges tight
The apples can't get up at night.
But when she's baked it, then, oh, my!
You never et such apple pie!
—Burges Johnson, in Harper's Weekly.

The Squirrels at Harvard

The college yard of Harvard university, at Cambridge, Mass., is thickly studded with tall shade trees, which afford a home for a small army of sleek gray squirrels. For years the students have made great pets of the little animals, and it is considered hardly less than a crime to harm or even frighten one of them. As a result of this treatment, the squirrels are almost as tame as kittens, and afford continual delight to those who pass to and fro through the campus, writes E. S. Farrington, in Youth. The accompanying photograph was secured with but little difficulty, the subject being not at all diffident about posing for his picture.

The college students often drop pieces of bread or cake into their pockets at meal time, with which to feed the squirrels, or else they buy nuts and scatter them over the lawns for the frisky little pets to pick up.

Sometimes a squirrel will wander a mile or more from the college grounds on a tour of exploration, but even the small school boy has caught the spirit which prevails at Harvard and foregoes the pleasure of casting a stone at the bushy-tailed animals. A member of the squirrel family is safe almost anywhere in North Cambridge, and woe be unto the man or boy who so far violates the traditions of Harvard as to harm a single hair of a squirrel's bushy appendage.

The squirrels of Ann Arbor in Michigan are shown as kind treatment as those of Harvard, by the townspeople and by the university students. The squirrels run about the streets and over the campus, absolutely fearless, and, expecting nothing but kindness from human beings, they get exactly what they expect, as they are petted and fed by nearly every one in the town.

HAVING HIS PICTURE TAKEN.

Banner Puzzlers

For January.

New Work............Henry
Solutions............Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished physician and anatomist, born October 27, 1761, in the Manse of Shotts, Lanarkshire, Scotland. His father was a descendant of a family noted in history of Scotland during the reign of Charles II. His mother was the sister of two famous naturalists, and his sister was a poetess. In 1780 he commenced his anatomical studies, and four years later commenced to lecture. In 1799 he relinquished his lectures, and in 1800 gave up his appointment as physician at St. George's Hospital, which he had held for 13 years, devoting himself thereafter to his duties as a medical practitioner. In one of his busiest years, when he had scarcely time to take a single meal without interruption, his professional income is said to have reached 10,000 pounds. In 1810 he was appointed physician to the king and offered a baronetcy, which he declined. At last, worn out with incessant labor, he died September 23, 1823.
BELLE BURRITT.

2.—DIAMOND.

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X X X X X
X X X
X

1.—A letter in "Toledo."
2.—A money of account among Anglo-Saxons.
3.—An ex-President of the United States.
4.—Public speakers.
5.—Rhetorical.
6.—Want of appetite.
7.—A girl's name.
8.—A kind of serge used for linings.
9.—Fifty.

PAULINE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What is the sum of the arithmetical progression from 1 to 399, the ratio being 2?

NEMO.

4.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead a cereal and leave something that warms.
Behead a rock and leave sound.
Behead a tale and leave an advocate for royal power.
Behead one who moves and leave a word meaning across.
Behead the stem of a plant and leave a word meaning to converse.
Behead a narrow shred and leave an excursion.
Behead the vapor from water and leave horses harnessed for drawing.

HENRY.

5.—QUERY.

Where was Jefferson Davis when he heard of the evacuation of Richmond?
HAWKEYE.

Who wrote:
"A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often healed a heart that's broken,
And a made a friend sincere."
METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of February 9.

1.—John Andre.
2.—"It is good for me that I have been afflicted, that I might learn Thy statutes."
3.—Words forming hour-glass: Cambist, bleak, ale, L, top, tense, cheapen. Centrals, Bellona.
4.—$155.
5.—Shrapnel shell derives its name from its inventor, General Shrapnell, a British officer, who died in 1842. The shell contained a number of bullets, and, being fired at bodies of men, it was timed to explode about 100 yards before reaching them, when the shell burst, and the bullets, with the fragments, continued their course, diverging continually as they went until they reached their object in a veritable death cloud.
6.—Alice Cary wrote—
"If there be some weaker one,
Give me strength to help him on;
If a blinder soul there be,
Let me guide him nearer Thee."

Chat.

There was a nice class in the 'Cademy this morning, and the Schoolmistress was especially glad to welcome a pupil who has ben absent a long time, but not long enough to be forgotten the least bit. Illi Nois, you know who is meant, surely.

These girls and boys "toed the mark" and recited good lessons: Illi Nois, Geo. Vore, R. Davis, Chas. C. Barnett, Pauline, H. A. Winslow and Hawkeye.

In answering the "rafter" problem of January 26, some of the big boys who evidently have been to "barn-raisings" some time or other, provide for the extension of the rafter beyond the edge of the barn. The problem did not call for that provision, but it is all right, and the Schoolmistress hopes next time Hawkeye builds a barn she will look out for it.

Hawkeye, there is no such person as "mullet head" in this 'Cademy, and you must not cast reflections on your Schoolmistress by hinting at such un-unpleasant possibilities.

Chas. C. Barnett, come in as often as you can, and send us a good problem, cannot you?

Some of the pupils who send in two recitations at a time, are hereby notified that their lessons will each be credited under the proper date, so that they will be "in it" for the extra prize for good attendance.

There is a scarcity of good arithmetical problems, and "Who Was He's" in the 'Cademy store-room. Who will send in a donation for this worthy cause?

Henry takes the Bannership for January for new work used during the month, and Pauline for most solutions in the same time.

WONDERFUL STOVE—BIG MONEY MAKER!
BURNS 90% AIR—ONLY 10% OIL-GAS. 7200 sold one month. Customers delighted with Harrison Valveless Oil-gas Stove. Splendid for cooking; also heating rooms, stores, offices, etc., with Radiator Attch. No wick, dirt, or ashes—no coal bills or drudgery—cheap, safe fuel. 15c to 30c a week should furnish fuel-gas for cooking for small family. Easily operated — absolutely safe—all sizes, $3 up. Write—Catalog FREE and Special Prices. AGENTS WANTED—$40 Weekly. Address World Mfg. Co., 5790 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O.

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We sell direct, allowing 30 days Free Use, and Guarantee Satisfaction.
Price $35 Up on Split Hickory Vehicles
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Steel Roofing 100 Square Feet, $2.00
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CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

ACTION AT THE HAGUE

United States Representatives Will Ask for Peace Pacts When Nations Get Together.

Washington, Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt has not abandoned his idea of obtaining, with the leading powers of the world, definite, comprehensive and effective agreements as to a scheme of international arbitration. It will be his effort to have the matter so presented to the attention of the second Hague conference which is to be held at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war, as to insure favorable action that will be binding upon all parties signatory to the new convention.

Instructions will be given to the representatives of the United States to the conference to press for such an agreement. Details of the instructions have not been worked out yet, as the time for holding the conference has not been determined but it is understood the effort of this country will be to have specified with some definiteness the subjects which, under the proposed agreement may be submitted to arbitration.

Such an agreement, according to this view, would be more effective than the general treaties entered into between the United States and other countries, individually. Notwithstanding the action of the senate, therefore, in so amending the treaties as to prevent the exchange of ratifications, the President will endeavor to obtain even more tangible results through the plan he now has in mind. He discussed the subject of international arbitration today with Fayne Davis, of New York, who has made a study of the subject, and Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, president of the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. Roosevelt's callers found him confident that much would be accomplished in the cause of arbitration at the proposed conference at The Hague where, he believed, an arrangement could be made for the arbitration of certain specified subjects to the exclusion of such others as might cause either internal friction in the countries affected by the terms of the agreement or strained relations between any two of the powers signatory to the results of the conference.

TRIP FOR THE PRESIDENT

Loeb Makes Tentative Plans for Vacation in Colorado.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Secretary Loeb has taken up in a tentative way the question of the trip to Colorado with a view to perfecting the necessary arrangements, should the President decide to make an extended hunting trip in that state, after concluding his visit to Texas.

Should the trip to the west be made it would consume probably four or five weeks and would be devoted by the President to rest and recreation. Secretary Loeb would establish headquarters at some town where the President would leave the railroad and there establish communication with Washington, so that the routine business of the white house would be carried on just as was done at Cinnibar, Mont., when the President visited Yellowstone Park. When necessary, Secretary Loeb would ride horseback to the President's headquarters to carry any important papers requiring his attention. The President would return to Washington about the middle of May and go to Oyster Bay the latter part of June.

ALL NATIONS ARE IN NOW

Whole World Is Pledged to Open Door Policy in China.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary Hay today received from the Portuguese government a cordial acceptance and firm approval of the secretary's note of January 13 inviting the adherence of the powers to the principle of the integrity of China.

As Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, already has given verbal assurances to the state department of the hearty acceptance by his government of the pledge proposed by Secretary Hay, all of the powers addressed by the secretary now have signified their assent to the general principle of the inviolability of Chinese teritory no matter what may be the outcome of the war.

TO EXTEND COTTON SALES

President Voices Approval of Commission for That Purpose.

Washington, Feb. 20.—President Roosevelt today received a committee appointed by the recent Southern Interstate Cotton convention at New Orleans to urge the creation of a commission to extend the foreign markets for the products. The delegation consisted of about a dozen members, headed by former Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina.

The committee urged immediate steps looking to congressional action for this purpose in behalf of the cotton interests. The President discussed the question with the delegation and said he would take it up with the men who represent the cotton belt in congress. He assured the committee that he would do all the could to facilitate the movement.

FOR AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

Seeds and Documents to Be Turned Over by Dick.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Prof. H. C. Price, dean of the Agricultural College of Ohio State University, has written Senator Dick and several of the Ohio congressmen asking for assistance in the establishment of agricultural clubs in the district schools of the state. It is proposed to organize the pupils of the district schools into clubs of this character, in order to begin the study of agriculture at an early age. The professor asks that the senator turn over to these clubs a part of his government seeds and certain agricultural documents. Senator Dick has signified his intention of complying with the request.

OHIO GETS THE LANDS

Senate Passes Foraker's Bill Giving State Title.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—On motion of Senator Foraker, the Senate today passed the bill transferring title to lands of the Mercer and Laramie canal basin from the United States government to the state of Ohio. The senator, in calling up the bill, explained that it had been passed by the last Congress, but that it had reached the White House a few minutes after noon of March fourth when that Congress expired and too late for the signature of the President.

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASE AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Falling of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. Do not suffer another day but just sit down and write me for it right now.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

Makes Sick People Well!

Glad Tidings for All Who Are Weak, Nervous and Run Down—A Message of Hope to Delicate, Debilitated Women and Weak Men.

A Way to Tint Pale Cheeks With the Glow of Health—New Life for Weak Stomachs, Weak Nerves, Weak Kidneys.

Weaker, paler, thinner, day by day, no appetite or strength, no desire for work or recreation, nervous, peevish, sleepless, sick of heart and sore of limb—these are the conditions of countless numbers of half sick men and women anxiously awaiting some message of hope and cheer.

There is no excuse for most people being sick. There's a medicine that will cure them. A medicine that goes right to the roots of the causes of nearly all sickness. The Interstate Remedy Company, a great institution, incorporated under the State of Michigan, have a remedy for all diseases that will put vitality into weak bodies—make people strong, quiets the nerves, restores ambition drives headache away, gives you appetite, sweetens the stomach and breath, and forever removes the thousand and one distressing ills.

First these remedies aid the kidneys. Next they purify the blood, getting into every big and little vein in the body, driving all impurities out of the system. Finally they regulate the liver perfectly, making it perform all its functions exactly as nature intended. In doing these three things they remove the cause of nearly all the ills of men women and children.

If you are suffering from excesses of any kind—overwork, lost ambition, nervous debility or what is known as weak men, kidney or bladder troubles, constipation and all forms of female troubles. If you are tired and don't know what in the world ails you—if you are dizzy, weak and food lies badly in the stomach—if you belch, feel nervous, have hot and cold spells alternately, you should at once write us explaining your condition and we will immediately mail to your address a trial treatment free of all expense to you. You can take the treatment privately in your own home and be convinced, as thousands of others have been, that this treatment will do all we claim for it. Simply send your name and address to the Interstate Remedy Co., 348 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich. This certainly is a straightforward, honest offer, of which we trust everyone who reads this will take advantage

TALKS WITH PRESIDENT

Townsend Says Extra Session May Be Called.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Representative Townsend, of Michigan, one of the authors of the Esch-Townsend freight rate bill, had a talk with the President today, regarding the prospects for the enactment of the measure into law. Mr. Townsend said he had canvassed the situation pretty thoroughly, and expresed the opinion that there was a chance for the passage of the bill by the senate at the present session.

After his talk with the President Mr. Townsend said that in the event that no legislation on the rate question was enacted at this session, an extraordinary session of congress would be called by President Roosevelt for next autumn, perhaps in October.

FAMOUS BANKER DIES

Jay Cooke Passes Away After Short Illness.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Jay Cooke, whose fame as a financier is world wide, died last night at the home of his son-in-law, Charles D. Barney, at Ogontz, a suburb of this city. Mr. Cooke was 83 years of age. He had been complaining of the result of general debility, the result of old age, for several years.

His condition was not considered serious, however, and his death came rather suddenly. Last Monday he entertained as his guests 125 young ladies attending the Ogontz school and their friends. On that occasion he appeared to be in good spirits and was the last to leave the reception room.

Mr. Cooke's family, relatives and friends were notified of his illness and many of them, including Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Barney and Jay Cooke, Jr., his children, were present when he died. Few, except his closest neighbors, knew that he was ill.

From the day of his retirement from active work in financial circles about twenty years ago to the day of his final illness Mr. Cooke was never an idle man. He maintained many business interests but much of his time he spent in hunting and fishing, either at Ogontz Lodge in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, or in the bass fishing waters at Put-in Bay, Lake Erie. At the time of his death he was the owner of large tracts of land in the west.

BIG SHIPS ARE OPPOSED

House Members Not Taken by the Naval Program.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The question of what the policy of the government should be with respect to the upbuilding of the navy was again threshed out in the house yesterday during the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the debate developing much opposition to the proposed addition of two battleships to the naval establishment.

As on the day before, the defense of the Philippines played an important part in the discussion, while the events of the war in the Far East from a naval point of view were given prominence by the advocates of an increased navy.

The house met an hour earlier than usual, and with the exception of a brief period the entire time was consumed with the naval bill.

CHINESE BABY IS BARRED

Officials Keep Out Child Adopted by a Missionary.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Little Mary Dreibilbies, 2 years old, born of Chinese parents in the province of Kiu Kiang, 1,000 miles up the Yang Tse river, from Shanghai, has been denied a landing in this country.

She arrived here on the steamer Siberia as the adopted child of Miss Carrie Dreibilbies, a missionary, who for the past five years has been in Kiu Kiang and is now on her way home to Pennsylvania to visit her dying father.

ALL ARE AFTER JOHN D.

Requests for Investigation Come From All Points.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Representative Campbell, of Kansas, the author of the resolution providing for an inquiry into the operations of the oil interests of the country, had an extended conference with President Roosevelt today regarding the investigation. Mr. Campbell presented to the President considerable information bearing upon the matter which he has received since the adoption of his resolution. He informed the President he had received from the speaker of the house of the Texas legislature a telegram urging him to request the President and the department of commerce and labor to extend the proposed inquiry to the methods of the Standard in the Beaumont field of Texas.

He also told the President he had received hundreds of telegrams and letters from all sections regarding the investigation. The Standard Oil company, Mr. Campbell informed the President, already was preparing its defense and would resist to the utmost the government's investigation. The resumption by the company of the purchase of Kansas oil, he said, undoubtedly was decided upon in view of the action taken by the house of representatives in requesting an investigation. It would not surprise him, either, he said, if the price of the crude oil should be advanced gradually on account of the present agitation.

Mr. Campbell assured the president that neither he nor the people of Kansas desired that any injustce should be done on either side of the question. The president will have a conference soon with J. R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, who will direct the inquiry. At that conference a general plan of procedure in the inquiry will be mapped out. The president already has directed that it be made as rigid, as thorough and as prompt as possible.

WILL BE RIGID AFFAIR

President Wants Oil Investigation at Once.

Washington, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt has directed James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, to begin immediately the oil investigation requested by the house of representatives yesterday in a resolution adopted unanimously.

The investigation by direction of the President will be rigid and comprehensive. The President has directed a letter to Commissioner Garfield in which he has given his directions and presented in outline his views.

The inquiry will be pressed as rapidly as possible. The scope of the investigation and the time it will occupy cannot be indicated at this time.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, the author of the resolution adopted by the house had a conference with President Roosevelt today.

Mr. Campbell's idea is that the investigation should concern particularly the situation in the Kansas field, but he expressed to the President his belief that the inquiry, once begun, would extend to the operations of the Standard Oil company in the Beaumont field, of Texas, and perhaps to other fields.

Standard's Dividends.

New York, Feb. 16.—The present quarterly dividend of $15 declared by the Standard Oil directors compares with $7 for the previous quarter and $16 for the corresponding quarter last year.

The company has paid dividends as follows for the past fourteen years: 1891 to 1895, 12 per cent. per year; 1896, 31 per cent.; 1897, 32 per cent.; 1898, 30 per cent.; 1899, 33 per cent.; 1900, 48 per cent.; 1901, 48 per cent.; 1902, 45 per cent.; 1903, 44 per cent.; 1904, 36 per cent., and $15 so far in 1905.

GEN. LEW WALLACE DEAD

End Came Peacefully After a Lingering Illness—Pathetic Parting From Grandchildren.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 16.—General Lew Wallace, author, former American minister to Turkey, and veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died at his home in this city last night, aged 78 years.

The health of General Wallace had been waning for several years and for months it had been generally known that his vigorous constitution could not much longer withstand the ravages of a wasting disease.

For more than a year he had been unable to properly assimilate food, and this, together with his extreme age, made more difficult his fight against death. At no time did he confess his belief that the end was near, and his rugged constitution and remarkable vitality were responsible for prolonging his life. Besides his physician, only Mrs. Wallace, his son Henry Wallace, of Indianapolis, and his wife were present.

When told by his physician that he was dying, General Wallace was perfectly calm and his last words were expressions of cheer to his griefstricken family. Bidding them farewell, he said: "I am ready to meet my Maker," and lapsed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover.

The famous patient's condition, which had been precarious for the last three months, became suddenly worse last evening at 7:30 o'clock. Dr. Warren H. Ristine, who had been his physician for years, was hurriedly called, his first glance told him that life was fast ebbing away. Stimulants were applied and everything possible done in an effort to prolong his life, but the case was hopeless. The general remained conscious almost to the last.

The two little grandchildren of Gen. Wallace, whom he held very dear, were in the house, but they had been sent to bed by their parents after being taken to the sick chamber to bid their beloved grandfather the last goodbye. The scene was singularly pathetic. During fine weather they were the constant companions of the General and took almost daily excursions with him to the country place, "Water Babble," five miles from the city. In their childish innocence they did not realize they were looking for the last time upon their grandfather and they waved him a goodbye as they left the bedside attired in their night clothes.

Dr. Ristine said that the direct cause of the General's death was exhaustion resulting from starvation. For weeks Gen. Wallace had been unable to take and assimilate strengthening food of any kind. His stomach refused to perform its functions, and it was only his iron constitution and remarkable vitality that kept him alive for more than three months. All nourishment for weeks had been given by hypodermic.

The General's health began to fail two years ago. He had been an inveterate smoker and this was ascribed as the cause for his illness primarily. He gave up the habit, however, and lent every aid to his physicians. He failed slowly, however, and three months ago his condition became alarming. He rarely left his home and the last time he was on the streets was November 4, when he witnessed a football game.

Gen. Lew Wallace, famous as the author of "Ben Hur," was one of the most striking personalities in the literary circles of the country. He had a commanding figure, a keen-eyed countenance, and carried himself with the erect bearing of the military man. His last literary labors were on his elaborate work, "The Life of Christ."

Gen. Lewis Wallace was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars. He was a son of Governor David W. Wallace, of Indiana, and was born in Brookville in that state, April 10, 1827. He was self-educated and studied law both before and after the Mexican war, in which he served as second lieutenant of Company H, First Indiana Infantry. Soon after that war he located in Crawfordsville, and in 1852 was married to Susan Arnold Elston, herself an author of note. General Wallace was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana at the outbreak of the civil war and soon after that served in West Virginia as colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He became brigadier-general September 3, 1861, and commanded a division at Donelson. He became major-general March 21, 1862, and commanded a division at Shiloh.

It was in 1863 that General Wallace prepared the defenses of Cincinnati and saved the city from capture by General Edmund Kirby Smith. He later commanded the middle department and the eighth army corps. He intercepted the march of General Jubal A. Early on Washington, fought the battle of Monocacy and saved the national capital from capture. That was July 9, 1864.

General Wallace was the second member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and he was president of the court that tried and convicted Henry Wirz, commandant of the notorious southern prison pen at Andersonville. He was mustered out of the army in 1865.

In 1878 Gen. Wallace was appointed governor of New Mexico and served three years, when he was appointed minister to Turkey. He remained at that post four years and on his return continued his brilliant literary career, that had begun with the publication of "The Fair God" in 1873. The great tale of the Christ, "Ben Hur," was published in 1880. Other publications of note have been "Life of Gen. Benjamin Harrison," 1888; "The Boyhood of Christ," 1889; "The Prince of India," 1893; "The Wooing of Malkatoon," 1898.

It was nearly 20 years after the first publication of "Ben Hur" before its author would allow it to be dramatized. Klaw and Erlanger first put on the spectacular production at the Broadway theatre in New York, November 29, 1899, and its phenomenal success has continued unabated. The dramatization was the work of William Young, and Gen. Wallace himself approved of every line and stage setting before its production. The great objection to dramatizing the novel had been, of course, the author's aversion to having the Chrits impersonated. This was avoided in the play. Another objection was his idea that the great chariot race could not be produced. But it was, much to his gratification.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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25 CTS. 25 CTS.

CATARRH

Every reader of this paper who suffers from Catarrh can have, absolutely without charge, a fine book on Catarrh written by the greatest Catarrh specialist of the age. No other book on Catarrh approaches this one in merit or contains one-tenth as much valuable information and medical advice.

The origin, dangers, and cure of Catarrh are explained in the fullest manner and numerous fine drawings illustrate the workings of Catarrh. The terrible destroying action of the disease, not only in the head and throat, but in the end throughout the whole body, is shown in the plainest manner. The chapter on how Catarrh becomes Consumption is a timely warning all should heed.

The author of the book, the famous Catarrh Specialist Sproule, has placed in this work the results of a lifetime of study and scientific investigation and he now, in the kindness of his heart, offers it freely to the public. Appalled by the yearly increase of Catarrh he determined to give this knowledge into the hands of the people that they might learn how to rid themselves of the disease.

Readers are urged to send for the book today as the demand for it is enormous. Remember it is free and its benevolent author wishes every Catarrh victim to secure a copy. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the free book coupon and mail it to **Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 6 to 9 Trade Building, Boston.**

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....

TO MEASURE HIS THOUGHT

Captain Eyster Will Go Into Calorimeter During Examination.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 16.—John B. Eyster, of York, Pa., senior at Wesleyan and captain of this year's football team, will be the subject of an interesting experiment in the calorimeter in charge of Professor Benedict, of the science department. The regular mid-year examination begins tomorrow. Eyster has an examination in advanced French, and instead of taking it with the rest of the class Professor Kuhns, of the French department, has consented to let him take it alone in the calorimeter.

The purpose of the experiment is to determine the amount of mental energy expended in the course of a college examination. This will be Eyster's first experience as a subject of scientific investigation, and that no element of nervousness may interfere with the grade of his examination or with the operation of the experiment he will have an hour to accustom himself to the "box." he is to enter about 8 o'clock and the experiment will last from 9 until 12.

LACK OF OFFICERS IS FELT

Two Ships Forced Out of Commission and Others Are Short.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The cruisers New York and Newark have been ordered out of commission. This action is due to the dearth of officers, which has reached an acute stage. The New York will be sent to the Boston navy yard for a complete overhauling, while the Newark will be held in reserve at Annapolis. These two ships will release about forty officers, who will at once be assigned to new ships, along with the crews.

The new armored cruiser West Virginia, which is to go into commission at Newport News, will be short of officers in every grade except midshipmen when her flag is hoisted. The armored cruiser Pennsylvania and the Maryland and the battleship Rhode Island are almost ready to go into commission. Where their officers are to come from is a problem that is worrying the navy department, for no more ships can be put out of commission to relieve the stringency, and all the ships now in service are short of officers. With the retirement of the New York and Newark fourteen ships will have been put out of commission, chiefly to furnish officers for new ships.

City Is Panic Stricken.

Baku, Feb. 21.—The town is panic-stricken, the banks are closed and business is suspended as a result of yesterday's disturbances, and the numerous attacks of armed Mussulmans on Armenians which had been going on since Sunday in various quarters of Baku. The attacks are attributed to racial enmity.

BROUGHT IN BY TORRES

Yaquis Confess to Having Killed M. A. Call.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—A telegram from Hermosillo, Mexico, brings information that the murderers of the four Americans, Dr. Robert C. Coy, Dr. John McKenzie and Walter Steinbinger, of Chicago, and M. A. Call, of Toledo, near Cobachi several weeks ago, have been captured.

They were discovered among the 150 prisoners brought to the capital by Governor Ysabel and General Torres. When the savages were searched in the military prison, several rings, watches and other pieces of jewelry were found upon four of their number.

The suspected prisoners were confronted with this evidence and informed that they would be immediately executed. They were taken out into the prison court when one of the number, thinking he was about to die, made a confession, implicating his fellows.

The Indians confessed that the crime had been committed with a dual purpose—robbery and the getting of the Mexican authorities into trouble with the American government.

Governor Ysabel determined to postpone the execution until the United States government could be advised that the salyers of the American party had been taken.

MINISTER FROM PERSIA

New Diplomat in America Anxious to Increase Trade.

New York, Feb. 20.—General Morteza Khan, successor to General Isaac Khan as Persian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, has arrived in this city. He remained two or three days at the Waldorf-Astoria, and then proceeded to his post.

"Though I have never been in America," he said to a reporter, "I have for the last five years had charge in our state department of all matters concerning America and Americans. I may say that I have done many friendly services to American interests in Persia. I have two objects here. One is to make firmer the friendship that has existed so many years between this country and my own. The other is to increase commerce between the two, which is as yet in its infancy.

GEN MORTEZA KHAN

"Most of Persia's products are unknown in America. There are many commercial people in my country who are anxious not only to export our goods but to import yours. I have been gathering material to furnish the legation in Washington, so that the interior of the building itself shall be in a measure a practical exhibition of Persian industries."

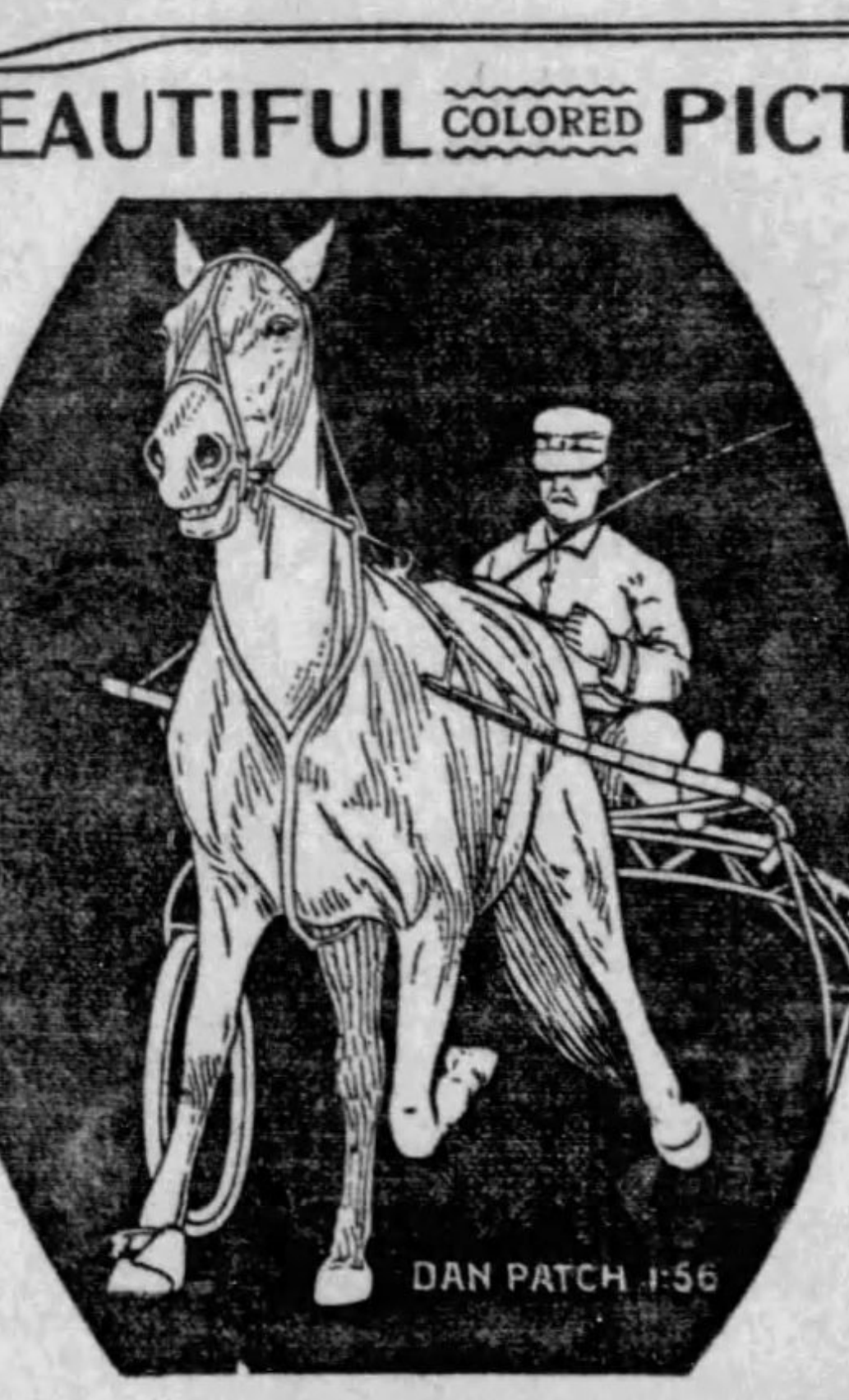
PIPE LINE BILL PASSED

Kansas Legislature Wrestling With Refinery Measure.

Topeka, Kans., Feb. 15.—Legislation providing for the building of a state oil refinery came up in the house today as a special order. The fight for this legislation caused the Standard Oil company recently to issue an order stopping the purchase of oil in Kansas. Speaker Stubbs, who last week opposed the refinery bill, has since expressed himself in favor of it. He has received several telegrams from Kansas oil producers saying they believe the bill would prove bad for them and urging him to stand by his first position. The measure has already passed the senate.

Senator Fitzpatrick's bill establishing maximum rates for transportation of oil, was passed by the house today. It had already passed the senate.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE



The Colored Lithograph we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. It shows Dan flying through the air with every foot off of the ground.

It is Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size 24 by 34 inches. Free of Advertising.

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1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own?

2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

Write to......International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS MINN., U. S. A.

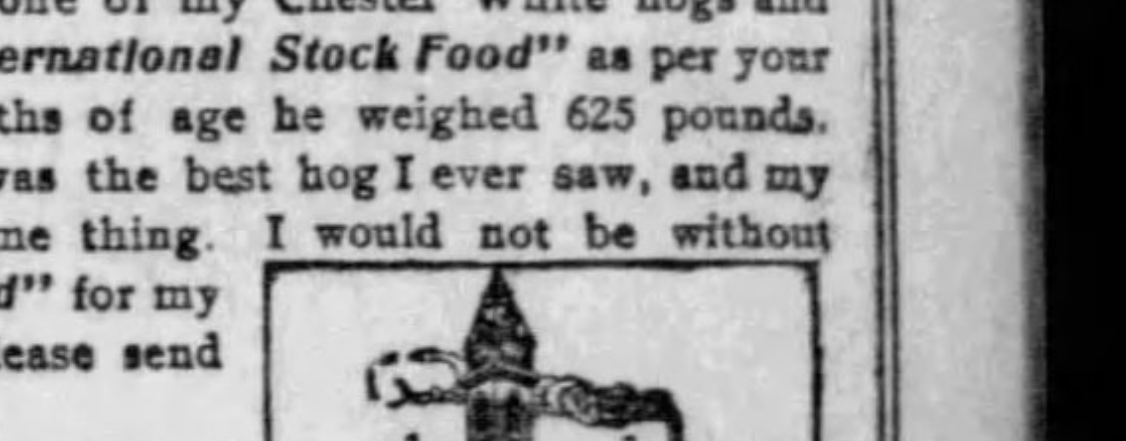
625 POUND HOGS SHOW BIG PROFIT

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. GILMER, ILLINOIS.

GENTLEMEN:—I took one of my Chester White hogs and made a special test of *"International Stock Food"* as per your directions, and at 18 months of age he weighed 625 pounds. When I dressed him he was the best hog I ever saw, and my neighbors told me the same thing. I would not be without *"International Stock Food"* for my horses, cattle or hogs. Please send me a picture of Dan Patch.

Yours,
WM. H. SMITH.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You $1000 If They Are Not the True Experience of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. "International Stock Food" is Fed Every Day to Our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56, Directum 2:05¼, Arion 2:07¾, Roy Wilkes 2:06¼, and to Our One Hundred Brood Mares and Their Colts.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Covers Over a City Block. Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space. Also Large Factory at Toronto, Can. Containing 50,000 Feet of Space. Capital Paid in $2,000,000.00.

DAN PATCH 1:56, CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE of the WORLD. VALUED AT $150,000.

MONEY COMES TOO LATE

Searelle, Former Manager, Allowed $5,000,000 by England.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—Word has been received by Frank McVickers, of the Majestic Stock company here, who is one of the intimate friends of Luscomb Searelle, at one time a theatrical manager of South Africa, who is ill and penniless at the Waldeck hospital, that a $5,000,000 claim of the old manager against the British government has been allowed and will soon be paid.

The claim arises out of the confiscation of all Searelle's property by the Boer government at the time of Jamieson's raid. Among other things Searelle purchased several thousand stands of arms and concealed them under the stage of his Johannesburg theatre. A Boer stage hand discovered the secret of the hidden rifles and sent word to Kruger. Not only were the arms confiscated and used against the English later, but all Searelle's estate was taken by the government and he was sentenced to be shot. Powerful friends secured the mitigation of his sentence, so he was allowed to escape with John Hays Hammond to this country, but his property was kept by the Boers.

At the close of the war he put in the claim which, it is reported, has now been allowed. Searelle stands a poor chance of ever getting the money, as he is dying, and his friends have been obliged to advance the hospital expenses.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 13.—Senate.—The senate heard ten witnesses in the Swayne impeachment trial today and devoted the remainder of its time to the consideration of the agricultural appropriations bill. An amendment suggested by Mr. Bacon providing for semi-monthly reports on the condition of the cotton crop was amended so as to cover the last five months of the year and adopted. Mr. Hansbrough presented an amendment intended to meet the condition caused by the recent rulings of the treasury department on tariff rebates on wheat. Pending the consideration of this amendment the senate adjourned.

House.—In the house today Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hearst, of New York, engaged in a controversy in which personalities of the gravest character were exchanged, and the other members of the body were stirred to indignation. Mr. Sullivan heaped upon Mr. Hearst a tirade of denunciation in answer to an attack in one of Mr. Hearst's newspapers, and the latter by implication charged Mr. Sullivan with complicity in a murder. Speaker Cannon finally shut of the debate. Mr Sullivan announced later that he would take the floor tomorrow to answer Mr. Hearst's charges. Bills relating to the District of Columbia were considered. Mr Payne (N. Y.) reported from the committee on ways and means the bill to revise and amend the Philippine tariff laws, following which the house adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Senate.—The senate today passed the agricultural appropriation bill after adopting the Hansbrough amendment which prevents the granting of a drawback in the duty on wheat imported into the United States for manufacturing flour for export. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up. A bill defining the boundary lines between South Dakota and Nebraska also was passed. The usual three hours were given to the Swayne impeachment hearing.

House.—The second chapter of the Hearst-Sullivan episode took place in the house today, when Mr. Sullivan related the circumstances leading up to the indictment and conviction of his father and himself for manslaughter. He avoided any further attack on Mr. Hearst. He declared that he had been guilty only technically, and had never served one minute imprisonment or paid one cent in fines. Later evidence, he said, had created a grave doubt of his father's guilt and he had been pardoned. The naval appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Littlefield urging the necessity for keeping appropriations within the limits of the country's revenues. Resolutions were adopted calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to the reasons for canceling a certain contract and rejecting a certain bid of the Midvale Steel company and giving the orders to another company.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Senate—The senate today continued, but did not conclude, consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Elkins objected to an item of $50,000 for a local bridge as in the interest of speculators, and it was stricken out. He also made a plea for economy. The Swayne impeachment held the attention of the members for two hours. Memorials from the legislatures of Indiana and Arkansas praying for the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission were presented. The conference report on the omnibus claims bill was agreed to. A bill was passed authorizing the establishment of a leprosy hospital in the States or the Philippines; also 375 private pension bills.

House—The house today spent almost the entire session in considering the naval appropriation bill, the debate developing much opposition to the proposed addition of two battleships to the naval establishment. The Philippines again played an important part in the discussion. Bills were passed to amend the act prohibiting the passage of special or local laws in the territories to limit territorial indebtedness and amending the revised statutes so as to classify the inspectors of the steamboat inspection service. A resolution was adopted requesting the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the cause of the low price of crude oil, especially in the Kansas field, and the unusually large margins between the price of crude oil and the selling price of the refined product.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Senate—The senate went into executive session shortly after convening, on motion of Senator Cullom, who said he wanted the San Domingo treaty made public. Upon reopening the doors, the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up and the amendment increasing the appropriation for the municipal building $500,000 was discussed. At 2 o'clock the Swayne impeachment trial was resumed, the greater portion of the time being taken up with arguments on the admissibility of a statement made by Judge Swayne before a committee of the house, involving the construction of a statute which provides that a statement made by a witness before a congressional committee cannot be used against him in a criminal proceeding in a court. Bills were passed authorizing a dam across Rainy river, Minnesota, and regulating the bonds of contractors on public works. Adjourned.

House—The house adopted a resolution declaring the senate amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, which abolishes the drawback clause in the Dingley bill on wheat imported and afterward exported as flour, an infringement of the privileges of the house, inasmuch as the house has the sole right to initiate revenue legislation, and ordering the bill returned to the senate. The vote on the resolution was 261 to 5. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up for the discussion of amendments. Bills were passed to provide a government of the canal zone and making applicable to the canal zone all laws affecting imports and the entry of persons.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senate.—The senate passed the bill appropriating $9,940,000 for the District of Columbia and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying $2,156,000. One witness was heard in the Swayne impeachment trial, and an hour was spent in secret session in a further effort to determine the admissibility as evidence of Judge Swayne's statement before a house committee. The senate receded from its amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, construing the provision in the Dingley law relative to the drawback on imported wheat. Senator Morgan offered an amendment to the Panama canal bill to prohibit the filing of vacancies on the Panama canal commission during the recess of congress. A special feature was the ceremonies accepting the statue of Miss Frances E. Willard placed in Statuary hall by the state of Illinois, at the conclusion of which the senate as a further mark of respect to Miss Willard's memory adjourned.

House—The house today adopted a resolution shutting off all debate on the statehood bill and sending the measure directly to conference, in order to facilitate action at this session. Several hours were devoted to discussing the naval appropriation bill, after which the house held exercises appropriate to the acceptance of the statue of Miss Frances E. Willard. Addresses were made by Messrs. Foss, Graff, Littlefield of Maine, and Rainey, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies the house adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Senate.—The senate decided not to admit as testimony in the Swayne impeachment trial the statement made by Judge Swayne before a house committee and then adjourned the court until 2 o'clock Monday. A request of the house for a conference on the statehood bill was received and a sharp debate ensued over an effort to have the conference committee appointed immediately. The opponents of joint statehood succeeded in securing a postponement until Monday. Senator Penrose from the committee an postoffices and postroads, reported the postoffice appropriation bill, and then the special order of the day, eulogies upon the character of the late Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, was taken up. Addresses were made by Senators Scott, Gallinger, McLarin, Hansbrough, Stewart, Dubois, Fairbanks, Foraker, Clark (Wyoming), Perkins, Daniel, Nelson, Cockrell, Morgan and Knox. The senate at 5:06 adjourned as a further mark of respect to Mr. Quay's memory.

House.—The house received notice that the senate had withdrawn its wheat drawback amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, and immediately voted to reject all the senate amendments and send the measure to conference. The senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular bill were also disagreed to and a conference requested. Similar action was taken on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Several private bills were passed and the house then went into committee of the whole to consider the pension appropriation bill.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Senate—The senate debated at length the question of whether the senate conferees on the statehood bill should be appointed in the usual manner, or whether they should be selected so as to represent the sentiment of the senate as represented in the bill as passed. The argument was interrupted by the convening of the senate as a court in the Swayne impeachment trial, when the house managers rested their case and the defense opened. Bills were passed authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the White river in Indiana and authorizing the award of bronze medals for bravery in saving lives in railroad wrecks. At 6:05, after a short executive session, the senate adjourned.

House—The house passed the naval appropriation bill, after voting to retain the provision for two new battle ships, reducing the appropriation for contingent expenses of the marine corps from $216,000 to $85,000, striking out the amendment giving authority to build the collier authorized at the last session elsewhere than on the Pacific coast, and accepting an amendment appropriating $175,000 to equip the Mare Island navy yard for building the collier. During the debate, Mr Baker, of New York, caused a storm of protest by introducing a resolution censuring the President for sending a message of condolence on account of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius in Moscow. Mr. Payne, of New York, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Otis, and offered the usual resolutions of respect and sympathy. The speaker appointed a committee to represent the house at the funeral and the house then adjourned.

Russians Take On Stores.

Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 21.—The Russian second Pacific squadron, with collier, totaling seventy ships, was still at Nossi Bo on February 16. The Russians were buying stores largely, especially wines and liqueurs. They asked for 10,000 bags of flour and 50,000 cans of potatoes.

We Offer $5,000

As a Guarantee on Liquozone. The First Bottle is Free.

A great deal is said in these days about Liquozone.

Millions are telling of the good it has done; for one home in five—wherever you go—has some one whom Liquozone has cured.

This remarkable product has become the talk of the world. In the past two years, the sick of nine nations have come to employ it.

But so great a good could not be done to humanity without harming the interests of a few.

The consumption of medicine has immensely decreased. The popularity of the few physicians who cling solely to drugs has diminished. And in numberless homes where Liquozone is in daily use, sickness has been almost banished.

These facts have injured some interests. And a few of the injured attack what they blame for the injury. They denounce that which has done the good.

The usual method is to insinuate that Liquozone itself is a medicine; that, despite our claims, it is a compound of acids and drugs.

Such statements are oft repeated; and we cannot doubt that some are led to believe them.

Our answer to all is this:

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gas, by a process requiring immense apparatus and from 8 to 14 days' time. The gas is made, in large part, from the best oxygen producers.

Nothing whatever enters into the product, save the gas and the liquid used to absorb it, plus a touch of color.

And, to emphasize this answer, we offer $5,000 to any one who can disprove it.

In this business, methods which are subject to criticism are most carefully avoided. We permit no misrepresentation; no claims which have not been fulfilled. Our product is too vital to humanity to be laid open to prejudice.

What we say about Liquozone is true. What we claim it can do has, again and again, been done. And in any disease which we claim that Liquozone will help, we assume the whole risk on a two months' test with every patient who asks it.

Before we bought the rights to Liquozone, it had been tested for years in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We found that diseases which had resisted medicine for years yielded at once to it. Sickness which had been pronounced incurable was cured.

The value of the product was placed beyond possible question, before we staked our fortunes and reputations on it. It was amply proved that, in germ troubles, Liquozone did what medicine could not do.

Then we gave the product away—gave millions of bottles, one to each of millions of sick ones.

We have published no testimonials; no evidence of cures. We have never asked a soul to buy it.

Our method has been to buy the first bottle ourselves; to let the sick try it without the cost of a penny; to let the product itself prove its power.

Most of you know the result. There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—but knows some wonders which Liquozone has wrought.

And Liquozone is probably doing more to cure sickness, and to prevent it, than all drugs, all medicines combined.

How petty is that self-interest which would have you go back to the old methods—to the days before Liquozone! Back to the time when the very cause of disease was unknown, or when no one knew how to meet it!

What Liquozone Is.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in its germicidal powers. It is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

Yet it is absolutely harmless to the human body. Not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. Even a well person feels its instant benefit.

Liquozone is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be given internally. Medicine is almost helpless in dealing with inside germs.

But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter. This fact—above all others—gives Liquozone its value. There is no other way to directly end the cause of any germ disease.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. Nearly all forms of all these diseases have been traced to germs, or to the poisons which germs create.

These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs. All that medicine can do is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain. The sick cannot afford to rely on them. And no one needs to now.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes, so no germ can escape it. The results are almost inevitable. We have seen them so often in every disease in this list that we have come to rely on them. Liquozone has proved itself so certain that in any stage of any of these diseases, we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Asthma
Abscess—Anaemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bright's Disease
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Troubles
Malaria—Neuralgia
Many Heart Troubles
Piles—Pneumonia
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy
Dyspepsia
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Stomach Troubles
Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

The way to know Liquozone, if you have never tried it, is to ask for a bottle free. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle—a 50c bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle, and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair with yourself; accept our offer today. Let us show you, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is...

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

....

....

WSSD ....
Give full address—write plainly.

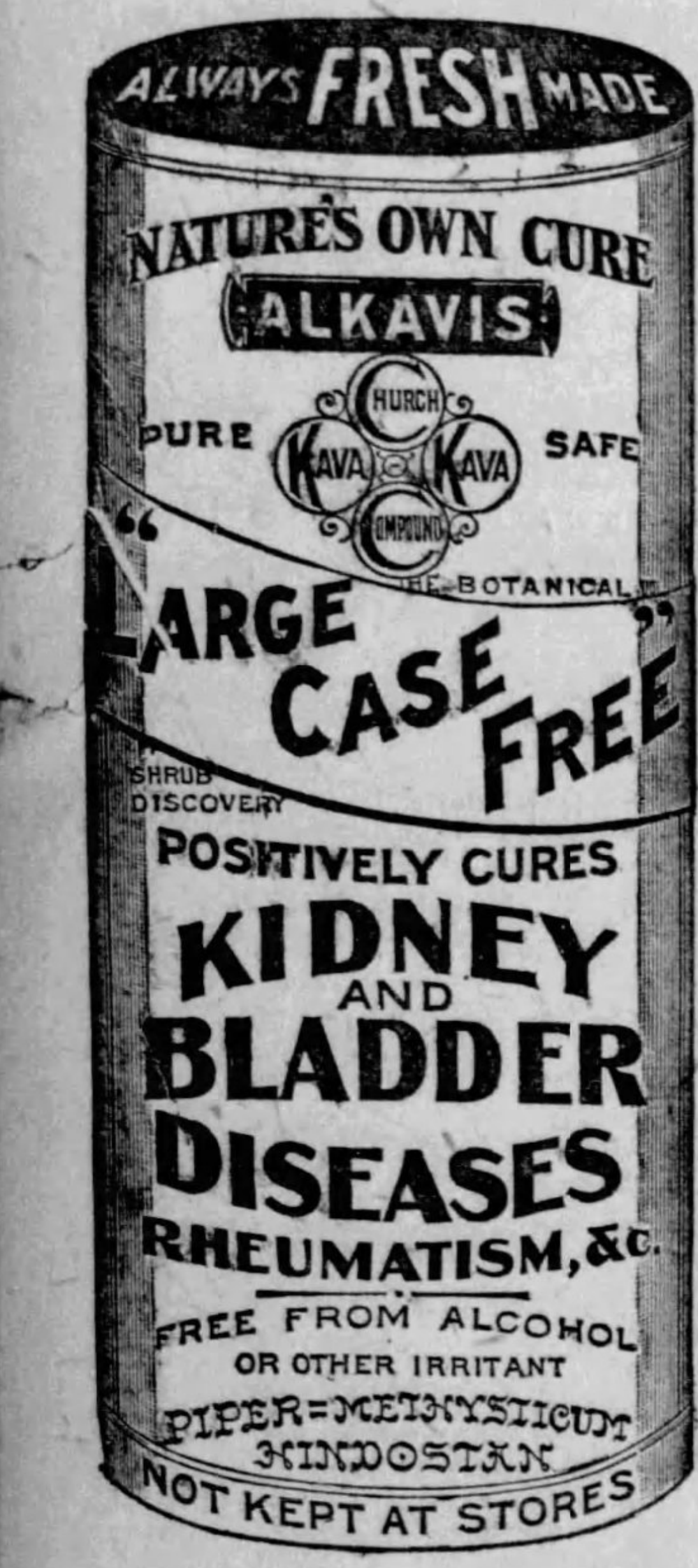
Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

A STRANGE NEW SHRUB

Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases

A Positive Specific Is Found In the New Botanical Discovery, the Mystical KAVA-KAVA SHRUB, Called by Botanists the *Piper Methysticum*, From the Ganges River, East India.

The CHURCH KAVA-KAVA COMPOUND, Christened A-L-K-A-V-I-S, acts directly on the deranged Kidneys, curing them, Once, And For All, by draining out of the Blood every particle of poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. ALKAVIS works wonders in Bright's Disease, Urinary and Bladder Disorders, Rheumatism, Gravel, Backache, Weak Back, Difficult or Too Frequent Passing of Water, Pain in the Back, Sore and Weak Kidneys, Water Weakness, Dropsy, Diabetes, etc.



Freshly Made Alkavis

IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY IN CURING KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, ETC.

10,000 LIVING WITNESSES

including Governors of States, Executives of Cities, Officials of Hospital Boards and Boards of Health, Ministers of the Gospel and Missionaries of Renown, together with grateful patients; men and women in all walks of life, at home and abroad, have proclaimed this great curative to all the world. Full and authenticated reports, including the opinions of the influential Religious, Medical and Secular Press, of Europe and America, are published in our pamphlets, which are mailed everywhere, free.

Hopeless Hospital Cases

ALKAVIS acts with magical effect in hopeless hospital cases when all other remedies known to medical science have failed. The distinguished Medical Staff of the Suffolk Hospital of Massachusetts, Dr. W. H. Hawley, Penn Yan, N. Y., Dr. Machette of Indiana, Secretary of Board of Health, and many other well-known physicians have witnessed wonderful cures in these cases. Of their own volition these benevolent men of medicine and science have authoratively subscribed and generously published their knowledge of these cures for the general public good.

ALKAVIS has the extraordinary record of

1200 HOSPITAL CURES in 30 DAYS!

This Remarkable Botanical Compound now before the civilized world, the greatest medical discovery that has been made for centuries, and all sufferers can join in thanking a Merciful Providence for the results of the labors of the Christian Missionary and his associates.

ALKAVIS is prepared from the Kava-Kava Shrub by OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE METHOD. FRESH FOR EACH PATIENT.

The following are the names of a few of the persons who have recently advised us of their cure of such diseases as **Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Difficult or Too Frequent Passing of Water, Bright's Disease, Cystitis, Diabetes, Renal Colic, Nervous Debility, Liver Trouble and Rheumatism by Alkavis,** (the Kava-Kava Compound), although in nearly every case Physicians and Specialists and all known Remedies have failed. We invite you to write them for particulars.

Mr. Noah Travis, Kingsbury, Ind.; Mrs. Mattie Moffitt, Danville, Ill.; Mr. Jos. Combs, Tulford, Fla.; Mrs. Frank Winget, Wapakoneta, Ohio; Mr. W. E. Tuttle, Adrian, Mich.; Mr. Ed. Hubler, Warren, Ohio; Mrs. Fannie Alton, Kendleton, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. H. Holtzborn, New London, Wis.; Mrs. M. A. Preisall, Cleveland, N. Y.; Mr. Wm. F. Hollman, Gerald, Mo.; Mr. J. W. Blankenship, Monette, Ark.; Mr. Jesse Winders, Brockwayville, Pa.; Mr. Chas. W. Fenn, Notary Public, Maywood, Ill.; Mr. J. H. Anderson, South Waterloo, Maine; Mrs. Harriet McCollum, Unionville, Mich.; Mr. James Duffy, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Marion Cornett, Luverne, Ala.; Mr. J. H. Fields, Ernestville, Tenn.; Rev. N. J. Rachel, Maud, Texas; Mr. C. H. Deeds, Trenton, Ky.; Mrs. J. Weirick, Taylorstown, Pa.; J. E. Little, Armory, Miss.; Mrs. J. W. Phillips, Cincinnatus, N. Y.; Mrs. Jane Hanley, 189 Pearl St., Oshkosh, Wis.; Mr. B. F. Brasher, Hale, Miss.; Mrs. M. F. Van Norman, 373 20th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. A. Kennedy, Brooklyn, Fla.; Mr. F. N. Reese, Terril, Iowa; Mrs. Grant Dunn, Valentine, Neb.; M. E. Dorsey, Oak Ridge, La.; Mr. R. A. Geist, Sabula, Iowa; Rev. J. W. Zink, Bainbridge, Ohio; Mr. John Townsend, Okarche, Okla.; Mr. Cornelius Smith, Dundee, Mich.; Mr. D. A. Bagley, Brokenstraw, N. Y.; Mr. J. C. Bay, Granger, Ind.; Mr. W. A. Gray, Whitehall, Mont.; Mr. E. J. Nitsche, Johnsonburg, Pa.

That you may judge of the value of this **Great Discovery** for yourself **we will send you one Large Case** by mail, **FREE,** only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. **It is a Sure Specific and can not fail.**

Address, The CHURCH KIDNEY CURE COMPANY, 412 Fourth Ave., New York City.

NOTE—**ALKAVIS is FRESHLY PREPARED from the Kava-Kava Shrub by this Company exclusively, and is always ready to supply PROMPTLY as wanted. By special arrangement, One LARGE CASE is given away, FREE, to every reader regardless of expense. Time is precious in these dangerous disorders and this is the opportunity of a lifetime. Save health, money and perhaps life by writing today while the above address is before you.**

KAISER WANTS PEACE

Sent Prince Leopold to Talk to the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, who had been visiting the emperor, previous, according to advices from Berlin, to going to Manchuria as an observer representing Emperor William with the Russian army, started for Berlin at midnight.

It was announced from Berlin yesterday that Prince Friedrich Leopold was to go to the far East by steamer from Genoa, owing to the difficulty in sending the princely train quickly over the congested Siberian line and that he would first pay a visit to Emperor Nicholas.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg early this morning, however, threw a different light on the prince's visit to St. Petersburg. It was intimated that the prince was the bearer of personal representations from Emperor William on the subject of peace, and it was added that it was positively known that the question of peace was discussed between Emperor Nicholas and Prince Friedrich Leopold yesterday, though it was impossible to ascertain what, if any conclusions, were reached.

PROMOTION OF TREPOFF

He May Be Made Minister of Interior, While War Minister Sakharoff Succeeds Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Many rumors are current of ministerial and military changes including a report that War Minister Sakharoff may be sent to relieve General Kuropatkin, and also one to the effect that M. Bouligan, minister of the interior, is not in sympathy with the situation and may retire in favor of General Trepoff, governor general of St. Petersburg.

The successor of M. Muravieff, former minister of justice, appointed ambassador at Rome, has not yet been chosen. Almost anything is likely to happen but nothing definite can be ascertained.

M. Annensky, editor of Russian Wealth, who was arrested simultaneously with Maxim Gorky, the author and reform leader, was released yesterday. Upon his appearance before a scientific society last night he was received with great enthusiasm.

PREPARE FOR BIG FIGHT

Russians, Indications Are, Will Attack Kuroki's Right.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—It is reported that the Russians have constructed two light railways, one connecting Fushun and Venting and another extending from Fushun to the Upper Shakhe. This railway building in connection with other activities and the heavy concentration of troops indicates a plan to turn General Kuroki's right.

General Kuropatkin is continuing his operations of increasing his entire defenses and gives indication of a resolute intention of regaining his position when the expected great battle occurs.

The Tokio newspapers print the statement that 126 Japanese who were captured at Heikoutai were roped together and paraded through the streets of Mukden. The information comes from Chinese sources and it is impossible to obtain verification here. It is said that there will be official inquiry into the matter and that the Japanese government will make a protest if the report is found to be true.

JAP CENTER IS SHELLED

Russians Take Aggressive and Cross Hun.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The Russians have begun an extensive cavalry movement against Field Marshal Oyama's extreme left. Last night they were attempting to cross the Hun river west of Liao Yang, with 3,000 horsemen.

SQUADRON SAILS.

London, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the Russian third Pacific squadron sailed from Libau today.

The operation began west of Chitaitsu.

One force of cavalry stole into Lachunshi, and simultaneously another cavalry force approached Tacha, which is situated thirteen miles southwest of Chitaitsu and twenty-seven miles west of Liao Yang.

Nine thousand cavalry, with artillery, approached the river a mile below Tacha, and attempted to cross at 6 o'clock in the evening, advancing on Neikoutai (Pekowtai).

The shelling of Oyama's center continues.

Trial for Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—In view of the continued attacks on and criticism of General Kuropatkin, which are prejudicial to the Russian arms, the Novoe Vremya in an extended defense of the tactics of the commander-in-chief, proposes that a commission composed of retired officers, be appointed to pass judgment on the general.

Destroyers Are Ready.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The new torpedo boat destroyers Ariake and Fubuki, constructed in Japan, have been placed in commission. The average speed is 29 knots per hour. The torpedo boat destroyer Arare is finished at the Yokosuka navy yard, and is ready to be launched.

Mysterious Fire at Tokio.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—A fire took place at the Atsuta works, near Negoya, last night and the damage done was considerable. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is considered possibly the work of an incendiary. A searching investigation is now in progress.

Steamers Are Captured.

Tokio, Feb. 15.—The British steamers Apollo and Scotsman, bound for Vladivostok, were captured off Hokkaido yesterday. The Apollo was from Cardiff with coal, and the Scotsman had a cargo of provisions on board which, according to her papers, was consigned to Yokosuka.

Continue Fortifying.

Tokio, Feb. 19.—Field Marshal Oyama reports that the Russians are continuing their defensive works in all directions. They continued to shell portions of the Japanese line on Friday. On the same day they essayed a small infantry attack, but were repulsed.

Japs Destroy Railroad.

Harbin, Feb. 20.—A party of Japanese and Chinese bandits destroyed the abutment of the railway near Yaomyn, 100 miles distant from here, early yesterday morning, but the damage was all repaired in a few hours. Frontier guards heard an explosion at 3:40 o'clock, and found that a charge of gun cotton had been exploded against the abutment. Two telegraph poles were also destroyed. An unexploded charge of gun cotton was found 400 feet from the place where the explosion occurred. These attempts on the railway are believed to have been made to cover movements of large bodies of Chinese bandits across Mongolia. A service was held in the cathedral here today in memory of Grand Duke Sergius. Military, civil and railroad officials were present.

VICTIM OF AN ASSASSIN

Uncle of Czar Nicholas Killed by Bomb.

Moscow, Feb. 17.—While Grand Duke Sergius was driving today from the Nicholas palace through the senate quarter, his carriage was followed by two cabs.

At the law courts a sleigh in which were two men, one of whom was dressed as a workman, went quickly ahead of the grand duke's carriage. The sleigh then slowed up to allow the carriage to pass and at that moment a bomb was thrown beneath the carriage.

The force of the explosion broke all the windows of the law courts and the report was heard outside the city. The carriage was blown to pieces, nothing but the four wheels remaining. The horses were not hurt and bolted.

The grand duke was instantly killed. His head was blown off, actually being separated from his body, which was frightfully mangled. The coachman was also killed. He was so frightfully burned by the explosive with which the bomb was charged, that he died while being taken to a hospital.

On the arrest of the murderers, neither of whom was known to the police, one of them coolly said:

"I don't care. I have done my job."

An immense crowd gathered at the spot and made a demonstration against a number of students who commenced scattering revolutionary proclamations. Within a few minutes after the explosion people might have been seen gathering up pieces of wood and clothing as mementos of the tragedy.

When the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the Grand Duke Sergius, was informed of the occurrence, she immediately went to the scene of the assassination without waiting to put on a hat or cloak.

The gates of the Kremlin were closed as soon as the news of the assassination was conveyed to the authorities, and the remains of the grand duke were taken to the Nicholas palace.

HAD MADE MANY ENEMIES

Official Career of Murdered Official Had Been a Stormy One.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—The news of the tragedy in which Grand Duke Sergius was blown up created a tremendous sensation in St. Petersburg where the announcement by telephone from Moscow arrived during the forenoon. Owing to the intense excitement prevailing at Moscow few particulars are ascertainable. The tragedy in reality was no great surprise as it was known that the terrorists had already condemned the grand duke to death and ever since the affair of January 22 the inauguration of a bomb throwing campaign had been anticipated.

Grand Duke Sergius, who was a brother-in-law as well as uncle of the emperor, and who had exercised immense influence at court, was regarded as the most reactionary of the grand dukes. As governor general of Moscow he was intensely unpopular. His advent as governor general of Moscow was followed by expulsion of the Jews from the central provinces and throughout his administration his rigorous and harsh measures aroused the greatest hostility, especially among the students.

Two years ago, after the student riots in which many were killed or wounded, several hundred expulsions to Siberia followed under the orders of Grand Duke Sergius and General Trepoff, now governor general of St. Petersburg, but who was then chief of police of Moscow. As there were many threats made against his life the grand duke was obliged to flee to his summer residence twenty miles from the city.

During the recent strike disturbances the grand duke left the Diskoutohny palace on the outskirts of the city, where he had been living, and took refuge inside the ramparts of the Kremlin where he had since lived in what is known as the little palace, opposite the famous statue of Alexander I.

The trip to the Kremlin on that occasion was made at night between solid lines of troops. Grand Duke Sergius was the wealthiest member of the imperial family. He was tall, handsome and cordial in manner, in spite of the ruthless fashion in which he exercised his authority as governor general. He was childless but had adopted two children of his brother Paul who was banished on account of morganatic alliance. Sergius' record as a soldier was not brilliant. He suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of General Kuropatkin during the famous Koursk maneuvers.

Much of the responsibility for the catastrophe at the coronation of Emperor Nicholas in Moscow when several thousand people were crushed to death at the time of the distribution of the imperial gifts, was laid at Grand Duke Sergius' door. It was held that he had not taken sufficient precautions and the liberals, after the affair here of January 22, placed the major portion of the blame on his shoulders.

The news of the assassination of the grand duke reached Tsarskoe-Selo while the imperial family was entertaining Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia. It created the greatest consternation. The emperor is reported to have been completely prostrated. All festivities in honor of the Prussian guest were at once abandoned.

TEAR UP CZAR'S PICTURE

Rash Students Carry Red Banner Through Streets.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—The spirit of revolution had complete possession of the great meeting of professors, students and directors of the St. Petersburg University, which assembled today to discuss the question of joining in the general strike inaugurated by similar institutions in Russia, and decided to close the university till fall. In anticipation of possible trouble when the meeting broke up squadrons of Cossacks again paraded the streets, especially the Novsky Prospect, and the neighborhood of the Kasan Cathedral, which is always a point for student demonstrations.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the university, a sprawling pile of yellow buildings on Basil island, Neva hall being comparatively small and incapable of holding one-fifth of the 4,000 students assembled. The auditorium was packed to suffocation with earnest-looking young men and women, and the doorways and window embrasures were banked with students who held others on their shoulders. Most of the students were poorly clad and all were in a state of intense excitement, their very eyes burning with zeal. A small rostrum in a corner was occupied by the speakers. A bell with which the student who presided tried to stop the thunders of applause with which the orators were greeted was completely unavailing. From the outset student orators set the imagination of their auditors aflame with the spirit of liberty, unsparingly denouncing the course of the government, declaring that promises could no longer avail and that the only satisfaction would be freedom of speech, conscience, and the press, and the convocation of a national assembly. The majority coupled this with a demand for ending the war. With burning words one of the students described the affairs of January 22, which he said had at last solidified the interests of the liberals and those of the workingmen. Amid a storm of cheers he announced that a continuation of study was impossible while such a struggle was in progress, and said it was the duty of the young men there assembled and others like them to return to their homes in the provinces and spread the agitation.

Some of the professors tried to stem the tide with moderate counsels, advising the students to go back to their studies, but their advice was howled down.

REVOLUTIONISTS REJOICE

Say the Most Reactionary Influence Is Removed.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—Oppression like the shadow of doom seems to be hanging over the Russian capital. Bells are tolling and the people in the streets are awestruck at yesterday's bloody crime. Everyone seems to shrink before the contemplation of what may happen next.

The tragedy struck deep in the heart of the perplexed and tried emperor and many who were unsparing in their criticism yesterday have only expressions of sympathy for his unhappy lot today. The bitter cup, which, during the last year has been pressed again and again to his lips is once more filled to the brim and in almost pathetic words this morning he implores his subjects to pray for the repose of the soul of his murdered uncle.

Death is in the air and no one knows where the next blow may fall, although precautions have been doubled in every direction for the preservation of the lives of the members of the imperial family and the ministers, and the secret police are seeking out and arresting those known to be associated with the fighting organization. The authorities realize their impotency to ward off the swift acts of terrorism, murder in the streets being possible at any instant.

GRAND DUKE SERGIUS

The only safety seems to lie in seeking refuge behind palace walls and all the imperial family have been warned not to venture out.

Although only the official papers and the Grashdanin appear with black borders, the editorials of all of them are strangely sober. Some papers which, in the past, have been ready to lay almost any charge at the door of Grand Duke Sergius are drawing back before the prospect of the inauguration of a reign of terror fearing that it may destroy the bright prospects of reform and lead to an era of repression.

But even in the midst of universal reprobation of the crime the majority express the hope that after all the darkest hour comes just before dawn. Among the revolutionaries, however, there is a sentiment of elation. They openly glory in the deed, proclaiming that it removes the most reactionary influence at court and also set forth the general theory that, in the absence of armed resistance, only by terror can concessions be wrung from the hands of autocracy. According to their view any weapon is justifiable.

As a matter of fact it is too early yet to say what the political effect will be. For the moment everything is at a standstill. Expressions of condolence have reached the emperor from practically all governments, those of President Loubet, Emperor William and King Edward being especially warm and sympathetic in tone. It is probable that several governments will send representatives to the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius.

The official explanation of Prince Friedrich Leopol's return to Berlin is that he has decided to go to Manchuria by water, but there is high authority for the statement that the prince was the bearer of a letter from Emperor William. In diplomatic circles there exists a suspicion, which amounts almost to conviction, that Emperor William has undertaken peace negotiations in some form, although the few persons in a position to know, naturally declined to furnish any information o the subject.

Kaiser Sympathizes.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—An hour after the news of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius reached Berlin, Emperor William drove to the Russian embassy, expressed personally to Count von Osten-Sacken, the Russian ambassador, his horror and requested him to convey his deep sympathy to Emperor Nicholas. A requiem service at the Russian embassy today for the repose of the soul of Grand Duke Sergius was attended by many high personages and the officers of the Third regiment of Uhlans, of which the grand duke was honorary colonel. The emperor did not attend the requiem as the service was informal.

MANIFESTO BY THE CZAR

Nicholas Mourns for His Uncle, Assassinated.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto stating that a heavy sorrow has fallen upon the imperial house in the lamented death of his uncle, Grand Duke Sergius, in the 48th year of his age.

"He was stricken down," the manifesto says, "by the ruthless hand of an assassin, who aimed at his life, so dear to us. Mourning in him an uncle and friend who whole life of acitivity and care was always devoted to the servic of our house and fatherland, we have firm confidence that all our subjects will share and sympathize in our sorrow and will unite their heartfelt prayers with our own for the repose of the soul of the departed.

"Given in our palace at Tsarkoe-Selo. NICHOLAS."

Bombardment Ineffective.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field reports that the Russians yesterday moved a division from the front of the Japanese center to the front of the left and advanced from Ta mountain. Several columns moved fifteen miles westward halting at Hangchiataitzu, which is two miles northwest of Wanchiayuantzu. The Russians continued to shell portions of the Japanese lines Saturday and the Japanese frequently failed to respond to the bombardment which often was entirely ineffective and is described as being largely a waste of ammunition.

THE CZAR IS AFRAID.

He and Grand Dukes Are In Strict Hiding.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—It has now been definitely decided that the remains of Grand Duke Sergius will not be brought to St. Petersburg for the present, but will be placed in a temporary receiving vault of the cloister of the Chaudoff monastery, to await the completion of the alterations now in progress in the Romanoff mausoleum in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the permanent interment will occur, among the tombs of his ancestors.

On account of lack of space in the mausoleum it was decided last year henceforth to bury only rulers of the dynasty in the old mausoleum, and a new sepulchre in the new wing of the cathedral is now being built for other members of the imperial family.

This, however, is not the only reason for the decision not to bring the remains to the capital now. Even General Trepoff has recognized the fact that no precautions can furnish an absolute guarantee of immunity against an act of terrorism, and at a great state funeral, where ancient custom requires that the emperor and all of the Romanoff family assemble and follow the coffin on foot, a single bomb might wipe out the dynasty. Regard for the personal safety of the sovereign also has led to the decision that the emperor shall not go to Moscow to attend the funeral of his uncle.

It is possible that no members of the imperial family will be present on that occasion except those who are now within the walls of the Kremlin.

Grand Dukes Constantine and Paul will represent the emperor at the service. Constantine is personally popular, never having participated in the politics of the court, preferring to devote himself to science and the arts and to his work as the head of the military academy. He went to Moscow immediately on receipt of the news of the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

So grave is the danger of a repetition of the Moscow tragedy that several of the grand dukes have not stirred out of their palaces since the murder, and, instead of going to Tsarskoe-Selo to attend the requiem there, they have participated in special services held in the chapels of their own palaces. This was the case as regards the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis. A special requiem also was held in the winter palace that Governor-General Trepoff might attend. General Trepoff is known to be under sentence by the fighting organization of the social revolutionists, and, so far as can be ascertained, has not left his quarters in the palace since the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius.

Jap Papers Not Sorry.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—Commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow, the Jiji Skimpo expresses its sympathy at his cruel death, but declares the act is attributable to the high-handed manner of the Russian government in suppressing the recent labor demonstrations. The paper says that oppressive measures against expression of national wishes invite such measures from the oppressed. The war in the far east resulted from the aggressive action of the Russian government, with which the Russian people have little sympathy, the Jiji Shimpo adds, saying:

"In one sense Japan is waging a war against the Russian nation arising from oppression by the autocracy, but Japan is fighting the government and not the people of Russia."

The paper predicts a better understanding with increased sympathy between the two peoples after the war has ended, and, after again lamenting the crime which resulted in the death of Grand Duke Sergius, expresses the hope that it will be fruitful of good results. Other newspapers comment in a similar vein on the assassination of the grand duke.

Riots at Svehun.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Revolutionary literature is being distributed broadcast throughout the capital and is to be picked up in offices and factories wherever it can be scattered unobserved. These pamphlets assert that dissatisfaction is fast spreading in the army. A telegram from Svehun reports a serious riot, workmen wrecking the house of a suspected political reformer. In the fight between the rioters and the police one of the former was killed. Several of the rioters and a policeman were wounded.

President Abhors It.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Emperor Nicholas has received, through Ambassador McCormick, a message of condolence from President Roosevelt which contains a strong expression of the abhorrence with which both the American government and people view the crime perpetrated at Moscow on Friday.

School Children Jailed.

Warsaw, Feb. 20.—A number of the older pupils of the high schools who had been inducing children of the lower forms to absent themselves from school, have been arrested by police and soldiers.

FAST WORK ON THE WIRE

French Inventors Say They Can Send 40,000 Words an Hour.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Interesting experiments were made yesterday between Paris and London with a new rapid telegraphic apparatus.

The inventors, Pollak & Virag, say that the instrument can transmit 40,000 words an hour with the help of six clerks.

The messages arrived in written, instead of telegraphic characters.

CONGRESS FOR EMPLOYES

Russian Workmen to Air Their Grievances.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—Senator Shidlovski, president of the commission appointed by Emperor Nicholas to ascertain the causes of discontent among the working classes of St. Petersburg, in a note issued today invites the employers and workmen to elect representatives to sit on the commission. Factory owners and contractors employing not less than a hundred persons are entitled to elect fifteen representatives of the different industries, while the workmen of the various establishments can choose electors who, on March 3, will elect forty-five delegates to serve on the commission. Each establishment employing 100 to 500 persons is entitled to choose one elector, and those employing 500 to 1,000 persons two electors. Concerns employing over a thousand persons are entitled to an elector for each 500 employes. Both men and women are entitled to vote, but delegates must be men who have worked at least a year in their respective factories and must be freely elected by the workers themselves without interference on the part of the employers.

The note issued by Senator Shidlovski guarantees the personal safety of the delegates.

NO AGREEMENT ON RATE BILL

Senate Committee in Controversy Over Matter.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The senate commerce committee considered today the question of reporting at this session a bill for the regulation of railroad rates, or a resolution asking that the committee be authorized to sit during the recess to perfect some measure that will meet the objections urged against the Esch-Townsend bill, which was passed by the house. The sentiments expressed by members of the committee were so varied that agreement was impossible, and amid confusion the meeting was adjourned by Chairman Elkins with the announcement that another will be held on Thursday to hear Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad, and others.

The controversy over the program to be adopted was precipitated within a few moments after the committee was called to order. Senator Dolliver moved that the committee take up the Esch-Townsend bill and other measures before the committee and continue meeting every day until some bill can be reported to the present session of congress. Opponents of the bill remonstrated in chorus, but Chairman Elkins made himself heard in order to respond to the motion. He declared that the number of protests that had been made against the bill passed by the house and the number of demands for hearings, made by the interests affected by the proposed legislation, made it imperative that exhaustive hearings be held.

"The President himself realizes that no action can be had at the present session," Chairman Elkins said. "He does not endorse this bill now and believes a better measure can be drawn. He is willing to take the responsibility of a postponement, especially as he had been assured that if no measure is passed at this session the committee will meet early and press an investigation right through."

100 MINERS ENTOMBED

Hope That Any Survive Is Almost Given Up.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 21.—E. T. Schuler, one of the owners of the Virginia mines, where more than one hundred miners were imprisoned yesterday afternoon by an explosion, was advised this morning that the rescuers were close to the entombed men, and that one body had been found and removed. The rescue parties worked all night, and were augmented by miners from various mines in the district.

Only one body has been taken from the Virginia mines. It is now said that the exact number of men entombed by the explosion is 116. Practically all hope of finding any of the imprisoned men alive has been abandoned. The rescuers during the night encountered much afterdamp and many of them had to be taken to the surface and revived, having been overcome by the fumes. This leads the rescuers to believe that the entombed men could not have lived this long in their underground prison. Hundreds of miners gathered at the mine during the night to help in the rescue work, but a limited number only could be employed. However, as soon as one shift was received or overcome by afterdamp another was ready to continue the work.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by an accumulation of gas, although the mine has hertofore been noted for being entirely free from gases.

The news spread like wild-fire throughout the whole district. The camp is almost isolated from the rest of the world, as there is no telephone station at Virginia, and the only wire running to the plant is a dispatcher's wire of the Birmingham Mineral railroad, on which Virginia is located.

The class of miners employed are the best in the district and all belong to the United Mine Workers of America. Since the strike has been on in the Birmingham district many of the most industrious and thrifty miners of Pratt City and other important mining points have removed to the Virginia mines, so that the mines were being worked to their full capacity by the most skilled miners of the community.

Relief trains with surgeons and workmen were dispatched from both Birmingham and Bessemer as soon as the news of the disaster was learned. They began the work of succor in earnest before 6 o'clock and at midnight had not gotten half way through the mass of debris. The slopes are well arranged and there has never been the least trouble in the mines before. They are owned by the Alabama Steel and Wire company, but are leased and operated by Reid & Co.

President Edward Flynn, of the Alabama United Mine Workers, and National Committeeman W. H. Fairley, together with Joe Miller, district organizer, have left for the scene.

President Flynn said before leaving that there were 135 men employed in the mine regularly, but as yesterday was pay day, he could not say whether the full quota was in the mine at the time of the disaster or not.

ANTI-TRUST LAW UPHELD

Prosecution of Grain Dealers' Combine Is Successful.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The validity of the Kansas anti-trust law has been upheld by the supreme court of the United States in an opinion by Justice Brewer in the case of Edmund J. Smiley, plaintiff in error, against the state of Kansas. Smiley in 1900 was secretary of the State Grain Dealers' association and the allegation in this case was that he organized the wheat dealers in the town of Bison, Bush county, into a trust to control the price of wheat at that place.

The supreme court of the state sustained the prosecution against him and Justice Brewer's opinion upholds that verdict. He based his decision on the ground that the law was in harmony with the power of the state to control its own police affairs and therefore not antagonistic to the federal constitution.

CRIMINAL ACTION IS ON

Mony Subpenas Are Issued at Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21.—The first action in a criminal line against the beef trust promoters began today when a special grand jury was called to consider alleged violations of the order issued by Judge Grosscup and sustained by the United States supreme court. Ten United States marshals were sent out with subpoenas to serve.

For more than eight months investigation has been carried on secretly in Chicago. Orders came from Attorney General Moody to United States District Attorney Betha to take up work on the case. Attorney Betha was twice ordered to Washington to receive instructions in the matter and he was once accompanied by United States Marshal Ames. Bethea was ordered to place competent men on the investigation and to spare no expense to secure evidence against violators of the injunction of Judge Grosscup.

The men who were restrained by Judge Grosscup's decision in the beef case were: J. Ogden Armour, Edward Morris, Ira Morris, Arthur Meeker, Charles F. Langdon, Edward A. Cudahy, Louis F. Swift, D. Edwin Hartwell, Frank E. Vogel, William Russell, Edward C. Swift, W. H. Noyes, Nelson Morris, Patrick A. Valentine, Galvin M. Favorite, Thomas J. Conners, Michael Cudahy, Albert S. Boehert, Lawrence A. Carter, Jesse P. Lyman, Louis Pfaelzer, Albert H. Vedder and Ferdinand Sulzberger.

More than one hundred witnesses will be summoned to testify concerning the operations of the packers. It is believed the investigation of the special grand jury will cover several weeks.

In all 185 subpoenas were issued. They are for subordinates, clerks and other employes of the packers. None of the packers was summoned. The employes are expected to corroborate by their testimony evidence secured by government secret agents. The men subpoenaed live in fifteen different cities. Until service is secured it is probable their names will not be made public.

RADIUM IN NEW MINERAL

English Mineral Survey Tells of Thorianite in Ceylon.

London, Feb. 21.—A new mineral, valued at $150 per hundredweight, has been discovered in Ceylon. The fact is recorded in the report on the results of the mineral survey in the island, just issued, which states that a sample which was supposed to be uraninite, or pitchblende, proves, on complete analysis, to be a new mineral, which it is proposed to name thorianite." Its principal constituent is oxide of thorium, of which it contains 76.22 per cent, an amount far higher than that of any mineral known hitherto. Thoria, which is used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, is scarce, and is at present chiefly extracted from the monazite sands of Brazil.

"Thorianite," adds the report, "is also radioactive," and a footnote to the report states, on the authority of Sir William Ramsay, that radium is present in the mineral, and that it furnishes considerable quantities of helium.

THE MARKETS.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Feb. 21.—Close—A decrease of 79,000 bushels against an increase of 782,000 bushels last week in the available supply was probably the most determining factor behind the operations in wheat today. Buying was promptly inaugurated on the part of the commission trade when the announcement came out, and it continued of a more or less stable character until the close. The cash demand was moderately active. It was generally regarded that the short lines put out the last few days were of ample dimensions which was reflecting more or less nervousness. Country acceptances were reported large. Exports were 54,000 bushels. Chicago estimates were placed at 7 cars. Finals averaged at net advance of ¼c.

Wheat lacked leadership at the opening. Initial prices were off ¼c for cash, February and May, and ⅛c for July. The undertone, however, was firm. While the demand was very slack, the offerings were proportionately smaller, which, with the decrease in receipts, both northwest and southwest, worked a firmer tone. The buying was on a small scale.

Primary wheat receipts were 369,000 bushels, against 766,000 last week and 1,131,000 a year ago; shipments were 313,000 bushels, against 347,000 and 642,000.

A decided scarcity of corn offerings was the cause of a slight advance in prices, during the first hour, following a steady opening. While the trade was slow the sentiment was bullish. Business was in small volumes. The Armour interests were reported heavy purchasers.

Corn closed firm with an advance throughout the list of ¼c generally. The available supply showed a decrease of 1,720,000, against an almost like amount last week, which is indicative more than anything else of the large amounts which are yet in the farmers' hands. Trade was slow but healthful and of good character. Exports were 531,000 bushels.

Primary corn receipts were 644,000 bu., against 721,000 last week and 1,374,000 a year ago; shipments were 408,000 bushels, against 583,000 and 495,000.

While oats prices opened practically at yesterday's close, July eased off ⅛c under lack of trade more than anything else. Selling was in small volumes. The hardening position of corn was also a factor in the situation.

May oats closed with the net advance of ⅜c. September jumped up ½c. The available helped the buying considerably in that the decrease shown amounted to 669,000 bushels. Exports were 22,000 bushels.

Clover seed apparently settled down for a period of inactivity if the opening presages anything. Trade was slow, but offerings were more so. Prices opened at yesterday's level and remained there during the first hour.

The closing of seeds was quiet. Prices were unchanged. Buying was of small volume. Off grades were in good demand. Estimates were 70 bags.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	*1.17	1.17½	1.17	1.17¼	1.17¼
Feb	*1.17	1.17½	1.17	1.17¼	1.17¼
May	1.18¼	1.18⅝	1.18¼	1.18⅝	1.18½
July	1.02⅝	1.02⅝	1.02¼	1.02⅝	1.02⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	47¼	47
Feb...	....	....	....	47¼	47
May	47⅛	47½	47⅛	47½	47¼
July	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	47⅞
Sept...	48⅜	48½	48⅜	48½	48⅜
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	33¼	33
Feb	....	....	....	33¼	33
May	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33¼
July	33⅛	33½	33¼	33½	33¼
Sept	30	30½	30	30½	30
Clover Seed—					
Cash	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
Feb.	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45
March	7.50	7.50	7.47	7.47	7.47
April	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.32	7.32
Oct.	5.82	....	....	5.85	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	21	81
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.35	1.35
March	....	....	....	1.37	1.37
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.70	7.70

*Rye.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.18⅝	1.19¼	1.18⅝	1.19⅛	1.18⅝
July	1.01⅞	1.01⅞	1.01⅝	1.01⅝	1.01⅜
Sept	92½	92⅞	92½	92⅞	92⅝
Cash	1.21				
Corn—					
Feb	....	....	....	44½	
May	47	47⅛	47	47⅜	47
Sept	47¼	47⅝	47	47⅝	
Oats—					
Feb	....	....	....	30⅞	
May	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	30⅞
July	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	30⅝
Sept	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Feb...	....	....	....	12.62	
May	12.77	12.85	12.77	12.82	12.77
July	12.90	12.97	12.90	12.97	12.90
Lard—					
Feb.	6.90	6.95	6.87	6.77	6.92
May	7.00	7.05	7.00	6.95	7.02
July	7.21	7.17	7.12	7.06	7.12
Ribs—					
Feb	6.60	6.62	6.60	6.62	6.65
May	6.80	6.82	6.80	6.82	6.82
July	6.95	7.00	6.95	6.97	6.95

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	1.16	1.17⅜	1.16	1.17⅜	1.16⅜
July	1.04⅞	1.05⅛	1.04⅞	1.05⅛	1.05
Corn—					
May	51½	52¼	51½	52¼	51½
July	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	1.14½	1.15⅛	1.14⅝	1.15⅛	1.14⅝
July	96⅝	96⅞	96¼	96⅝	96
May (old)	....	....	....	1.15	1.14½
Sept...	....	....	....	93	92¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.15⅞	1.15¼
July	....	....	....	1.14¼	1.13⅞
Sept...	....	....	....	94⅝	94

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.14½	1.14¼
July	....	....	....	1.14½	1.14
Sept...	....	....	....	94	93

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 21.—(Wall St.)—The stock market today opened strong and very animated. Sloss Sheffield Steel was the sensation with a rapid rise of 12 1-2 by jumps of several points between sales. Eighty-five hundred shares of Amalgamated Copper sold at 76½ and 76¾, compared with 75⅞ last week. There were gains of about a point in Smelting, Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central and Missouri Pacific and of a large fraction in Norfolk & Western, Southern Pacific, Republic Steel and Colorado Fuel.

Opening advances were largely extended in the group of Southern Iron and Steel stocks which have been mentioned in the combination rumors. Sloss Sheffield Steel got up 13⅞, Tennessee Coal 3 and the Republic Steel stocks 1⅝ and 2⅝ respectively. After some hesitation consequent on the decline to below 130 in Union Pacific railroads became strong and rose vigorously, especially the Southwestern group. Amalgamated Copper, U. S. Steel, Erie and Ontario & Western were bought heavily and the entire market rose strongly. Union Pacific rallied to 131¼, and Missouri Pacific and Amalgamated Copper rose nearly 2 points.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close 1:45.
Am. Loco. Com.	41½	41½	41	41
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	144⅝	145⅝	144⅝	144⅝
Atchison	88⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜
Atchison pfd.	103	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
Am. Car F. Co.	34¼	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞
Anaconda	108½	109½	107½	107½
Amal. Copper	76½	77⅝	76⅜	77¼
Alton com.	41½	41½	41½	41½
Balt. & Ohio	105¼	106	105⅛	105⅞
B'lyn R. Trans.	62¾	63⅜	62⅝	63⅜
Canadian Pac.	137⅜	137⅝	137	137¾
Chicago & G. W.	24½	24½	23⅞	24⅛
Clover Leaf	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37⅜
Clover Leaf pfd.	55½	56⅞	55½	55⅞
Am. Tob. 4s.	75¼	75½	75⅛	75¼
Colorado Fuel	52	52½	51⅞	52
Corn Products	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
Ches. & Ohio	51⅜	51⅝	51¼	51¼
Del. & Hudson	191¼	194½	191¼	192
Erie com.	45⅞	45⅞	45¼	45⅛
Erie 1st pfd.	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80⅛
Erie 2nd pfd.	65⅞	66⅜	65⅝	65⅝
Ice com.	6	6	6	6
Ill. Central	158	159¼	158	159¼
K. C. Sou. com.	31⅝	31⅝	30¾	30¾
K. C. Sou. pfd.	66⅞	67	66¼	66¼
Louis. & Nash	138¼	138⅝	138	138
Leather com.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼
Leather pfd.	105¼	105¼	105	105
Manhattan	172⅞	172⅞	172	172
Mex. Central	23	23	22¼	22⅝
Am. Tob. pfd.	97¼	97½	97¼	97⅝
Metropolitan	120⅝	121⅞	120⅝	121
Mis. Pac.	108	108⅞	107⅞	108⅞
Am. Smelt.	89⅝	90½	88⅝	89
M. K. & T. com.	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32
M. K. & T. pfd.	64½	66	64½	66
North Am. Co.	102	102	102	102
N. Y. Central	148½	148½	147⅞	148
Nickel Plate com.	44½	46	44½	46
N. & W. com.	83⅜	84	83⅜	83⅜
Ont. & Western	54½	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞
Penn Ry.	139⅞	140⅜	139⅞	140
Pacific Mail	48½	48½	47	47
People's Gas Co.	107	107⅞	107	107⅞
Reading com.	95½	96⅞	95⅝	96
Rock Island	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞
Rock Island pref.	81⅝	81⅞	81	81⅞
Rep. I. & S. Co.	19¼	20⅞	19¼	20⅛
Rep. pref	77⅝	79⅞	77⅝	79⅞
South. Ry	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞
South. Ry pref.	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
St. Paul	178⅜	178⅝	177⅝	178⅛
South. Pac	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
Tol. Rys. & Lt.	25½	25½	25½	25½
Texas Pac	36	38	36	37⅝
Ten. Coal & Iron	82½	86	82½	86
Union Pac	130½	134	129⅞	133⅞
U. S. Steel	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33⅞
U. S. Steel pfd	95½	95⅞	95¼	95⅞
Virginia Chem	38	39	38	38⅞
Wabash, com	23	23	22⅝	22⅞
Wabash, pfd	46¼	47	46¼	46⅞
Wab. Deb. B's	70	70¼	70	70⅛

Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 21.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Ten loads of hogs; heavy, $5.25@5.30; medium, $5.35@5.50; heavy Yorkers, $5.35; light, $5.15@5.20; pigs, $4.90@5.00. Sheep, $5.00@6.75; lambs, $6.00@8.85.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.75@6.15; poor to medium, $4.00@5.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.40; cows, $1.25@4.50; heifers, $2.00@6.00; canners, $1.35@2.75; bulls, $2.00@4.10; calves, $3.50@8.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, $4.70@4.97½; good to choice heavy, $4.95@5.00; rough heavy, $4.72½@4.87½; light, $4.65@4.85; bulk of sales, $4.80@4.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $5.65@6.10; fair to choice mixed, $4.50@5.40; native lambs, $6.00@8.25.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21.—(Swope, H., W. & B.'s special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 12 cars; market strong at yesterday's prices. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady and active; Yorkers, $5.40@5.45; mixed mediums and heavies, $5.40@5.45; pigs, $5.10. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market lower; best native lambs, $8.50@8.80; best western lambs, $8.25@8.50; fair to good lambs, $7.50@8.25; culls, $6.00@7.00; sheep slow at yesterday's quotations. Calves—Common to best, $5.00@9.50.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Feb. 21.—(Bower & Bower's Special to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts 20 cars; market steady; Yorkers, mediums and heavies at $5.20; pigs, $4.80@5.00.

Calves—Receipts, 25; market 25c lower.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady.

Cattle—Receipts, 6 cars; market easy.

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter—Steady; fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb prints, 36c; solid pack, 35c; dairy, 25c; packing stock, 22c.

Eggs — Strictly fresh, 31c; storage eggs, 30c.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 14c.

Beets—New, per bushel, 50c.

Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.85.

Cabbage—Home grown, bbl., $1.00.

Celery—California, 50@60c per doz.; per half crate, $2.75; large crate, $4.25.

Carrots—New, per bushel, 40c.

Cucumbers—Per doz., $1.50.

Lettuce—Per pound, 12c.

Onions—Green, per dozen, 15c.

Onion—New, bushel, 90c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.75.

Onion Sets—$2.75@3.00 per bu.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 60c.

Potatoes—Home-grown, bushel, 40c.

Potatoes—Jersey sweets, per bbl., $3.60.

Radishes—Per dozen, 30c.

Spinach—Per bushel, $1.00.

Turnips—Per bushel, 40c.

Cranberries—Per bushel, $2.50; Cape Cod, per bushel, $2.50; Michigan, per bushel, $2.25; fancy Howe berries, $7.75 per barrel; $2.75 per bushel.

Apples—Per bushel, 60c; Michigan Baldwins and Greenings, $2.00 per bbl.; New York state Greenings, $2.50 per bbl.; New York Baldwins, $2.50; Spys, $2.75; Russetts, $2.75; Wagners, $2.75; Spitzenbergs, $2.75.

Pears—Per bushel, 50c.

Poultry—Alive—Fowls, 10c; young chickens, 10@10½c; turkeys, 15c; ducks, 12c; geese, 11@12c.

Poultry—Dressed—Fowls, 11@12c; young, 12@13c; turkeys, 18c; ducks, 13c; geese, 12½c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Butter firm; creameries, 24@33c; dairies, 24@30c.

Eggs easy; at mark, cases included, 23@27c.

Cheese firm; Daisies, 13c; Twins, 12c; Young Americas, 13½c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Feb. 21.—Beef—Steady.

Pork—Quiet.

Lard—Easy; prime western steam, $7.15.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4¼c. Refined, firm; crushed, $6.75; powdered, $6.15; granulated, $6.05.

Petroleum—Steady; refined, all ports, at $7.20@7.25.

Coffee—Quiet; No. 7 rio, 8¼c.

Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, 29@35c.

Receipts—Flour, 17,499; wheat, 10,725; corn, 110,725; oats, 94,500.

Butter firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,045. Cheese firm and unchanged; receipts, 578. Eggs weak; receipts, 3,459; state, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white, 33@34c; do choice, 31@32c; mixed extra, 31@32c; western firsts, 33c; do seconds, 27@28c; southerns, 24@30c; refrigerator, 20@26c.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 21.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 2@3 points in response to easier cables. Trading was very quiet, with March neglected, and within a point of May during the early trading. A little later the market became more active and firmer, with prices working up to a net gain of about 3@7 points on covering by yesterday's sellers and a renewal of bull support.

Cotton futures opened steady; March at $7.50; May, $7.46; June, $7.46 bid; July, $7.48; August, $7.50@7.55; Sept., offered, $7.58; Oct., $7.59; Nov., offered, $7.68; Dec., $7.60@7.64.